The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY NOVEMBER 3, 1898. XXXVII—NO. 36

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Thresh ing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corn & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of superior quality of Merchant Bar and Black Smith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufac tures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufac turers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical In struments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

B & B

Send Here for Furs

—you'll be surprised how thoroughly this large fur store is adapted to every preference

Always did a large fur business—this year the collection and values far outclass and heretofore or hereabouts — a matter-of fact statement that's backed up with furs and prices.

Electric Seal Neck Scarfs with 8 tails and 2 heads, **$3.50**.

Brown Marten with 8 tails and 2 heads—fine fluffy fur, **$5**.

Mink Scarfs, $5 00

Genuine Stone Marten Scarfs with 6 tails and 2 heads. **$8.50.**

Other Fur Neckscarfs $2 50 to $75 00

Electric Seal Fur Collarettes, **$3 50**—not scarfs, mind you—collarettes.

Plain Elect ic Seal Collarettes or electric with skunk collar and border, **$5.00,**

Plain Simule Seal, or same with Astrachan yoke, **$8.50.**

Genuine Brown Marten Collarettes, $15 00

Great variety of Fur Collarettes to $125 00.

If you're interested in a Fur Cape or Coat, or want your old furs re fashioned, let us know about it—we'll give you satisfaction—and save you money

By all means have us send you the new 250 page illustrated catalogue—it's free. And samples 44 inch neat dark Check Suitings, 25c yd—and superb dollar striped Taffeta Silks, 75c yd., smart styles for waists.

BOGGS & BUHL,

DEPARTMENT X

ALLEGHENY, PA.

JOS HORNE & CO.

Art NEEDLE-WORK.

Something that most women—especially young women—delight in. We have a department that is overflowing with the prettiest of designs in Stamped Linens, and you can order them by mail just as satisfactorily as if you were to make a personal selection. Prices are correct, because they are the lowest.

White Linen Doylies, conventional and floral patterns, pure linen, sizes 6x6 to 12x12, prices 3 to 10 cents each.

White Linen Center Pieces, conventional cross stitch and floral patterns, pure linen, sizes 18x18 to 24x24, prices 25c to 40c each.

Cushion Tops, in colored linen, ticking, canvas and various new materials, stamped in floral, conventional and cross stitched patterns, every color and design worth having. Top and back, 50c and 75c each.

Stamped Renaissance Patterns of the following:

Doylies—7 to 12 inches—prices 3 to 8 cents each.

Centers—18 to 24 inches—prices 15c to 20c each.

Covers—30 to 45 inches—prices 25c to 50c each

Also a complete line of Scarfs, Curtain and Handkerchief designs Of course we can't send you samples of these goods, but we can send you any number of samples of dress goods and silks, and we'll do so if you ask us. Have you received our Fall and Winter Catalogue?

PITTSBURG, PA.

KAISER TO CATHOLICS.

Presented Them With Earthly Abode of Virgin Mary.

SENT MESSAGE TO THE POPE.

The Earthly Head of the Catholic Church Replied Thanking the Emperor — The Kaiser Renewed the Vow to Serve the Lord Most High.

JERUSALEM, Nov. 2.—Emperor William telegraphed to the pope saying: "I am happy to be able to inform your holiness that, thanks to the benevolent intervention of his majesty, the sultan, who has not hesitated to give me this proof of his personal friendship, I have been able to acquire at Jerusalem the aboue of the Holy Virgin. I decided to place this ground, consecrated by so many pious memories, at the disposal of my Catholic subjects. It rejoices my heart to be able thus to prove how dear to me are the religious interests of the Catholics whom Divine Providence has placed in my care.

"I beg your holiness to accept assurance of my sincere attachment."

The pope replied, thanking his majesty, and expressing satisfaction at the gift, for which he was sure the German Catholics would be deeply grateful.

The emperor, at the close of the ceremony of consecrating the Church of the Redeemer here, read an address, during which he said:

"From Jerusalem came the light in splendor from which the German nation became great and glorious, and what the Germanic peoples have become, they became under the banner of the cross, the emblem of self-sacrificing enarity.

"As nearly 2,000 years ago, so today shall I ring out the cry, voicing my ardent hope, to all 'peace on earth!'"

His majesty then renewed the vow of his ancestors, saying:

"I and my house will serve the Lord."

The emperor called upon all present to make the same vow, concluding with a prayer that "God grant that confidence in the Almighty brotherly love, resignation in suffering and efficient work may remain the German nation's noblest ornament and that the spirit of peace may more and more permeate and hallow the evangelical church."

The abode of the Virgin Mary was once said to be on the ground.

MISSIONARIES NEEDED.

Twenty More Wanted For Japan For Methodist Episcopal Women's Foreign Mission Work.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 2.—Much business was transacted at the meeting of the general executive committee of the Women's Foreign Missionary society of the Methodist church. Reports of foreign mission work were given as follows: North China, Mrs. M. Alderman, Boston; Central China, Mrs. H. B. Skidmore, New York; West China, Mrs. F. P. Crandon, Evanston; Foo Chow, Mrs. E. N. B. Stevens, Baltimore; Hing Hua, Mrs. A. N. Fisher, Portland, Or.

Progress was reported in all of the districts as well as promises of future enlargement of work.

Mrs. H. B. Skidmore of New York reported for the Korea district that the missionaries are working beyond their time and strength and that the work is growing until the school buildings are so crowded that no more pupils can be accepted. Mrs. J. F. Keen of Philadelphia, reporting the work in Japan, stated that 20 more missionaries are needed at once in that field Dr. Drees of South America and Dr. Craven of India spoke briefly.

DONATION TO CATHOLICS.

Their University Given $5,000 by the Marquise de Merinville.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The Marquise de Merinville, who was formerly well known in America as Miss Mary Gwendoline Caldwell, marked the occasion of her visit to the Catholic university on last Sunday by giving to the rector of the university, Rt. Rev. Monsignor Thomas J. Conaty, D. D., a check for $5,000, with which to establish a scholarship in the Caldwell hall of divinity for the diocese of Peoria.

The scholarship is founded in the name of her young nephew, Waldemar Conrad Baron Von Zedtwitz, the son of her widowed sister, the Baroness Von Zedtwitz, formerly Miss Lena Caldwell, who gave to the univerity the divinity chapel as a memorial to her beloved parents.

MILLIONS FOR METHODISM.

Bishops' Proposal to Celebrate Christianit 's Twentieth Century.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 2.—The bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church are going to ask the members of that church to celebrate the beginning of the twentieth century of Christianity by contributing a thank offering of $20,000,000.

A vote to that effect was taken at the conference of 16 bishops. The money will be expended for the improvement of existing educational and charitable institutions maintained by the denomination. The funds are expected to be received by Jan. 1, 1901. The call will go all over the civilized world to Methodists.

A Sister Nurse Died.

CAMP POLAND, KNOXVILLE, Nov. 2.—The First death among the division hospital nurses has occurred. The victim was Sister Mary Elizabeth Flannegan of Baltimore. She died of typhoid.

Dupuy's Cabinet Accepted.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—President Faure signed the decree constituting the cabinet formed by M. Dupuy.

WILL RECALL COURCEL.

But France Proposes to Quit Fashoda. Captain Baratier Is to Carry Word to Marchand.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"France will retire from Fashoda unconditionally and without asking compensation.

"Baron de Courcel, whose term as French ambassador in London expired long ago, but who has held on to conduct negotiations affecting Egypt, will now be recalled and no haste will be shown to appoint his successor, with a view of making French resentment at British action, for England has almost taken the place of Germany as the object of French hatred."

The Daily Graphic says: "We learn from an official source in Paris that Captain Baratier bears instructions to Major Marchand to return to Fashoda and then to withdraw his expedition in the direction of the Upper Ubagdhi river north of the Congo, evacuating Fashoda and the five posts established by him east of the frontier indicated in the Anglo-German agreement.

"The Egyptian government will be invited to send troops to accompany Major Marchand as he retires from the Bahr el-Ghazal territory and to reoccupy the posts as they are evacuated by the French officers, thus solving the difficulty concerning Major Marchand's revictualment.

"When Major Marchand's retirement is fully accomplished negotiations based on proposals submitted by Baron de Courcel to Great Britain will be opened."

CONFIRMED BY AN OFFICIAL.

A British Junior Lord of the Treasury Said France Would Withdraw.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—William Hayes Fisher, one of the junior lords of the treasury, member of parliament for Fulham and a ministerial whip, speaking in London, said he had seen dispatches which enabled him to assert that the French government had decided to recall the Marchand mission from Fashoda.

In the course of an interview, after the delivery of his speech, Mr. Fisher, on being reminded that he had said he had seen the dispatches justifying his assertion of the intention of France to withdraw Marchand, replied that he did not say that he had read them, remarking that he had been misrepresented.

There is little doubt, however, that either purposely or carelessly, Mr. Fisher allowed the news of the actual fact to leak out.

BRITISH NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

Ships Being Prepared For Active Du y at the Station Near Victoria, B. C.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 2.—The Imperieuse, the flagship of the British North Pacific squadron, is expected to sail today, probably following the Amphion southward.

The Amphion took on board one of the fastest torpedoboats on the station, and the Leander, now in drydock, has also taken one on board.

The torpedoboat destroyer Sparrowhawk will be recommissioned at once. The torpedoboat destroyer Virado is provisioned and coaled and it is thought will accompany the flagship. The sloop of war Icarus is waiting for a new crew expected to arrived in a day or two.

War Activity at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Nov. 2.—Not since the Trent affair has such activity been displayed in military and naval circles here. After the order had been received to have the battleship Renown put in thorough repair, another order was received. Eight large double teams and about 200 men were put to work transferring powder, ammunition and small arms from the magazines to the distributing shed and thence to the several warships.

THE QUEEN, MRS. M'KINLEY.

Emperor William's Little Mistake In Greeting Mrs. Straus.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 2.—It appears that Emperor William made a mistake at the reception which preceded the gala banquet given in his honor by the sultan at the palace last Friday.

Evidently mistaking Mrs. Oscar Straus, wife of the United States minister to Turkey, for the wife of another diplomatist, the emperor said he knew her queen very well.

Mrs. Straus quickly replied:

"I presume your majesty refers to Mrs. McKinley."

Emperor William was evidently much entertained by his own error.

Gompers Made an Appeal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2. — President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor addressed a circular to the presidents of state branches of the organization recommending that the members of the federation oppose the re-election of those senators who are antagonistic to the eight hour bill now pending in senate, and advising that attention be paid to the election of congressmen, state legislators and municipal officers who favor the eight-hour principle.

From Cincinnati to Cuba.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2.—It is about settled that an agreement will go into effect on Dec. 1, by which tourists or travelers generally desiring to visit Cuba can make the journey from here to Havana in 54 hours. This agreement is between the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific (the Queen and Crescent) and the Florida East Coast company.

Jenks Spoke at Philipsburg.

PHILIPSBURG, Pa., Nov. 2.—The announcement that George A. Jenks, William H. Sowden and ex-Governor Pattison would speak in this place filled the opera house to overflowing. Ex-Governor Pattison did not appear.

Road Out of Receiver's Hands.

TOLEDO, Nov. 2.—Judge Ricks of the United States court took the Columbus, Lima and Milwaukee railroad out of the hands of the receiver and turned it over to the stockholders.

DEGRADED ABUSES.

Witness Told of Some to War Investigators.

TOO BAD FOR PUBLIC PRINT.

Accusations Against Huidekoper — The Blankets of Those Who Died of Typhoid Used Again Without Being Washed. Ice Water Sold on a Transport.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 2.— General J. C. Bates testified to some of the war investigators as to the Santiago campaign, the camps at Mobile and at Chickamauga. He said in part: "At Santiago we had bread and meat always. Montauk Point was not the proper place for a camp of sick soldiers at this time of the year. At Montauk Point I learned that the Long Island Railroad company had an exclusive contract to haul the soldiers to the city.

"I issued orders to all other railroads to come in and help take off the sick. In Cuba medical supplies were woefully short. I think there is not sufficient excuse for medical supplies being short in Cuba. Better preparations should have been made for transportation."

Dr. Edgar A. Mearns, surgeon in charge of Gibbs general hospital, Lexington, condemned the water supply at Camp Thomas because there was typhoid fever there.

Major J. D. Glennan, captain and assistant surgeon in the regular army, who was at Chickamauga as brigade surgeon of volunteers, First brigade, Third division, First corps, said that he found a much larger amount of sickness among volunteers than he had been used to seeing, that he found the sinks left open and not dug deep enough to make the camp healthful, that the water supply was affected by this. Major Glennan said he reported on these conditions both verbally and in writing, and made certain recommendations, but that no attention was ever paid to his reports. Dr. Huidekoper, the corps surgeon, refused to furnish lime. Major Glennan stated that he knew of certain regiments where the sick were kept for weeks because the division hospital had no room for them. He further said that he believed the water in every well in Chickamauga park contained the colon bacillus, which indicated contamination by sewerage.

Major William Cogswell, surgeon of the Eighth Massachusetts, attributed the typhoid to the water, milk and lemonade drunk by the men. He said that the clothing and blankets belonging to men who died of typhoid were brought back without having been washed or boiled and used by other men of the regiment. He mentioned other abuses, too degraded to write, which he said were reported to the higher authorities without action being taken.

The doctor said that in the three months and a half when he was at Camp Thomas, he knew of Dr. Huidekoper, the corps surgeon, having visited the camp of the Eighth Massachusetts but twice.

He had great difficulty in securing medicines, he said, and had to buy drugs out of a private fund. The list of medicines which he made requisition for always had about half of the most important drugs scratched off by the higher authorities. He complained of the red tape.

Dr. Thomas C. Chalmers, captain and assistant surgeon of the Twelfth New York, in regard to the transport Massachusetts, on which he went to Porto Rico, said:

"There was no regular cooking on board and the men were unused to eating cold rations. The reserve hospital men were supposed to have been well men, but subsequent events proved that they did not have enough to eat. The men never could get enough water to satisfy their thirst. Icewater was sold at $1.25 a pitcher The matter was reported, but the custom was not stopped. The mules and horses on board went for 24 hours at one time without water."

Lieutenant Colonel Parker said as far as he knew neither Generals Brooke nor Wade ever made a sanitary inspection of Camp Thomas.

MAY COME BACK TO MEADE.

Chief Quartermaster Howard Wants the Camp Kept In Shape.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Nov. 2.—Chief Quartermaster Howard has recommended to the war department that the warehouses and water system here be not disturbed before next spring. He is afraid the southern camps will not be a success, and in that event the corps may return north, if it is not sent to Cuba. He also recommended the camp as one for instruction.

The Pennsylvania troops will be disposed of as follows:

Athens, Ga.—Fifteenth Pennsylvania infantry.

Augusta, Ga.—Eighth and Thirteenth Pennsylvania infantry.

Summerville, S. C. — Fourteenth Pennsylvania.

Sent Sick to Baltimore.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Nov. 2.—Twenty-four patients were shipped from the field hospitals to Baltimore. The hospitals of that city have offered to take care of the sick soldiers, and hereafter all the sick will be sent there. The Philadelphia hospitals are crowded and for the present can accommodate no more soldier patients.

Investigators to Visit Camp Meade.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The members of the war investigating commission who did not go to Lexington, Cincinnati and other western cities reached Washington Tuesday and are expected to hold a meeting today to arrange for the trip to Camp Meade, near Middletown, Pa.

Wives of Generals Arrive.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, Nov. 2.—The wives of Generals Brooke, Sheridan and Grant arrived here on board the United States transport Obdam which left New York on Oct. 27.

GARMAN MADE DENIAL.

No Foundation He Said For the Swallow Keck-Miller Story—Keck Also Denied It.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—Democratic State Chairman Garman made a statement in reply to Dr. Swallow's charge that Mr. Garman had offered to "sell out" to Senator Quay. He said in part:

"There is absolutely no foundation for the Swallow-Keck-Miller story. I am prepared to make affidavit to this denial and may deem it advisable to do so. There was never any conversation whatever between us of the character mentioned in the Miller affidavit.

Mr. Garman also made public this letter received by him from Charles E. Keck, whom Dr. Swallow named as the intermediary between Garman and Quay:

"The affidavit read by Swallow of one Miller, attributing to me a plan to turn over Democratic votes to Stone, through an arrangement with you is unqualifiedly false. It is a malicious statement. I never had a talk with you in which Stone's name was mentioned and never had any knowledge of any program such as outlined in the affidavit. I never made to Miller or any other person any statement of the kind. I say this in a spirit of fairness to you because the effect of the statement tends to impugn your integrity."

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 2.—Dr. Swallow arrived in town on his way to Plymouth, where he delivered an address. He was shown the Garman-Keck telegrams and after reading them said: "I have the utmost confidence in Miller. He is a reputable business man of Williamsport and we thoroughly investigated the charges before making them public. I think Mr. Keck's telegram is evasive. It reminds me of the man who stole the horse who was always safe in swearing that he did not steal a black horse. I would like to see Keck and Garman make affidavits as to the truthfulness of their telegrams."

STONE'S DENIAL.

Declared He Was Not a Machine man In a Speech, at Scranton.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 2.—Col. Stone and his party of campaigners, including Adjutant General Stewart, Major Alexander McDowel and District Attorney W. I. Schaeffer of Delaware county, addressed meetings in Montrose and this city.

In Montrose Colonel Stone emphatically denied that he was any man's candidate, or that he owed any allegiance to any machine or boss. He also made the statement that if John Wanamaker was elected senator instead of Penrose "Wanamaker would be making speeches for me today."

KILLED BY A FRIEND.

A Young Man Shot While Hunting—One of Five Victims of an Explosion Died.

CANAL DOVER, O., Nov. 2.—Edward Collins, a prominent young man, while hunting rabbits at Linden Tree, 12 miles north of here, was accidentally shot and killed by his friend, Morgan Lewis, who shot at a rabbit just as Collins ran in front of the gun.

BELLAIRE, O., Nov. 2.—Austin Bishop, aged 24, who was badly scalded in an explosion, died at his home here in great agony. The other five injured will recover

WEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Prof. G. F. Becker Reports the Mineral Products of the Islands.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Rear Admiral Dewey has forwarded to the navy department a memorandum on mineral resources of the Philippines, prepared at the admiral's request by Prof. George F. Becker of the United States geological survey. Only about a score of the several hundred islands, he says, are known to contain deposits of valuable minerals.

Of the coal, Mr. Becker says that it is analagous to the Japanese coal and that of Washington, but not to that of the Welsh or Pennsylvania coals. It might better be characterized as a highly carbonized lignite, likely to contain as much sulphur as iron pyrites, rendering them apt to spontaneous combustion and injurious to boiler plates. Nevertheless, he says, when pyritous seams are avoided and the lignite is properly handled, it forms a valuable fuel, especially for local consumption.

HELPED BY GOVERNOR TANNER.

His Coal Strike Action and Influence Prevented Reduction of Wireworkers.

JOLIET, Ills., Nov. 2.—The threatened strike of the galvanizers of the American Steel and Wire company, which involved 3,000 employes, is off. The reduction that was to take place has been averted. The men notified the company they would not accept, declaring that Governor Tanner's action in the mining district in using the state troops to keep out imported labor had set a precedent that would prevent the repetition in Illinois of the importations of labor said to have been practiced at the company's Ohio and Indiana plants.

In addition local political conditions are said to have cut a figure. It is also said that Governor Tanner's aid was invoked to influence Colonel Gates, Colonel Lambert and Colonel Elwood, the three big wire and steel magnates, all of whom are on Governor Tanner's staff.

America Too Great.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung says that at last Friday's gala banquet at the palace Mr. Strauss, the American minister to Turkey, invited Emperor William to visit the United States. The emperor replied that he would long ago have made the voyage, but that America was so great and offered so many interesting sights that he could not gratify his wish, as the journey would occupy too much time.

ADVISED TO ACCEPT.

French Papers Give a Pointer to Spain.

DONS ASSERT THEY WILL RESIST.

Paris Correspondent of a London Paper Says It Is Improbable—Stated In Washington We Will Take the Philippines to Pay For War Expenditures.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Paris correspondent of The Times notices with pleasure the fact that important French newspapers advise Spain not to count upon European intervention and that it is expedient for her to yield so as not to be exposed to the terrible consequences of a bombardment of the Spanish coast.

The Paris correspondent of The Daily Telegraph said in part:

"The Spaniards are in a position to know, and assert that their government will resist the American demands and will offer the Philippines for a lump sum. If this proposal is not accepted, Spain will recall her commissioners and let the Yankees do what they choose.

"I am assured, however, that a rupture on Friday is improbable. Spain will endeavor, by arguments and appeals, to gain whatever concessions are possible, but she will not risk a renewal of hostilities."

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Daily Chronicle said editorially:

"A war in which the justly vanquished nation receives a solatium of $50,000,000 would be a novelty so great that it must be seen to be believed. In any case it would be madness for Spain to attempt to resume hostilities."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—While the cabinet gave little attention to the peace negotiations at Paris, there is no longer any doubt as to the general purposes of this government to retain the entire Philippine archipelago. It, after final balancing of the account, viz. The cost of the war to the United States on one side and our acquisitions on the other, it is found that any compensation is due the Spaniards, it will be made in a lump sum. It is pointed out that at the time the protocol was signed the United States did not have and has not since acquired any part of the Philippine islands outside of Manila city and harbor, and that the United States has never entertained a purpose to acquire any territory by the power of conquest. What the United States will insist upon is that she must be fully reimbursed for every dollar expended by her on account of the war, and in the statement will be included an amount sufficient to cover all payments, present and prospective, on account of expenditures incident to the war. No Spanish bonds of any character or amount, other than local or municipal bonds, will be paid or assumed by this government.

It is believed that the balance due Spain will be small, probably not exceeding $25,000,000 or $50,000,000.

The belief still prevails among the majority of the cabinet that the Spaniards will accept the terms laid down by the United States.

Supposing the Paris conference to fail, all that would be imposed upon our government as an immediate duty would be to take complete military possession of the Philippines. This, it is believed, could be accomplished by us without loss of time or life.

So far as Cuba is concerned, the difficulty might be more serious, but even in Cuba the Spanish military forces are not in condition to offer a prolonged resistance to the American conquest of the island, and with the Spanish navy at the bottom of the sea, they could not be reinforced by troops from Spain Therefore about the worst that could happen would be the necessity imposed on us of struggling along without the signature of a treaty of peace, but in full possession of all the territory we desire, and that such conditions can exist without damage of material interests is shown by the history of the Spanish-American republics which revolted from Spain's rule.

WANAMAKER'S ATTITUDE.

Belief That He Indicated It In a Sp ech at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—John Wanamaker was the principal speaker at an anti-Quay meeting, under the auspices of the Republican Business Men's League, at the Academy of Music. The concluding sentences of Mr. Wanamaker's speech were accepted by many of his hearers as indicating his attitude on the governorship. He said in part

"I wish to say that speaking as a business man I am confident that there are no business interests imperiled in the present political contest, save and except the reduction of the taxes and the reconstruction of the methods of the treasurer and the state banks by loosening and breaking of the grip of the Quay machine.

"The question of the tariff is conclusively settled for the next six years at least. So long as the younger brother of Abraham Lincoln—William McKinley—is president you will not get a congress that can repeal the Dingley bill over the veto of the president.

"The question of finance is not worthy of concern in Pennsylvania."

PRESIDENT GOING TO CANTON.

He Will Vote There Next Week Cabinet Members to Go Home.

WASHINGTON, Nov 2.—President McKinley will go to Canton next week to cast his vote. All the members of the cabinet have likewise decided to go to their homes to vote unless something interferes to detain them here.

The arrangements for the president's departure have not been made, but he probably will leave here next Monday afternoon by special train and return to Washington in time to take up his duties on Wednesday.

Weather Forecast.

Fair, except possibly showers near the lakes; cooler; high southwest to west winds.

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TALES OF THE WAR.

SOME OF THE EXCITING SCENES IN CUBAN WAR.

Burial Under Fire While Mauser Bullets Pecked the Earth—Cured of Curiosity—Heroic and Self Sacrificing Death of One Regular.

High on the ridge where the marines pitched their tents on the shore of Guantanamo Bay, the first Cuban soil taken by American troops, are the graves of the men who were killed in the first land fighting of our war with Spain. They were buried under fire by men who overlooked no tithe of the solemn ceremony, although the singing of Spanish bullets rose clear above the voice of the chaplain. The burial squad was composed of marines from the Texas. Wrapped in flags, the honorable winding sheet of soldiers killed in battle, the bodies were borne from a tent in which they had lain to a trench dug by men who made it deep because their fear that the drenching Cuban rains would give their comrades to the buzzards was greater than their fear of the death they risked as they plied pick and shovel. Chaplain Jones of the Texas, the firing squad a few officers and some correspondents stood bareheaded about the grave. From the thick cover beyond there came the irregular "putt, putt, putt" of skirmish fire and the regular sputter of the machine guns There marines and Spanish guerillas were fighting from thicket to thicket. Soon there would be more dead to bury, we thought. Gently the men of the Texas lowered the flag wound "jollies"—"Soldier and sailor, too," as Kipling has it—into the earth. The chaplain stood with his back to the cover from which came the rattle of musketry, and began the solemn service. Slow and deliberate fell the words, and seldom has their import been realized more fully than it was there at the edge of the bullet threshed jungle.

"Man that is born of woman——"

A bullet pecked the earth at his feet and sent it flying. Others sang overhead. Some leaves and twigs fell from the nearest trees. A man or two dropped behind the earth thrown out of the grave The Spanish were firing on the burial party. The marines of the Texas raised their heads for a second and

Burial Under Fire.

bowed them again. They made no other motion. The officer in command, pale ordinarily, flushed red as if angered by the enemy's sacrilege. The chaplain moved a pace from where he was standing and turned his face toward the thicket from which the bullets were coming. Then his words fell slowly and gravely, "Man that is born of woman,' and so to the end. As he faced the fire those who had sought shelter stood up instantly and bowed their heads reverently. The fire slackened, ceased. The earth fell on the flags and covered them and the heroes wrapped within. A man or two dropped a tear and a tender, parting word to his comrades, and the burial party, its duty fittingly done, moved seaward over the crest of the ridge out of range. Half way down the crooked path which led to the landing two of the men who had stood steadily at the grave were marked by a Spanish sharpshooter, and a Mauser bullet "pinged" above them. They ran for cover like startled game, for the funeral was over and they had no desire to make another. But the men who were at the grave that day will remember long and with a solemn sense of their great lesson the words, "Man that is born of woman."

At times it is the war correspondent's duty to wait, wait, wait, just as it is at other times his duty to act promptly and with force. I knew this, but the time came when further inactivity was impossible Down the coast to the westward, about eight miles, a Cuban outpost held a position in a growth of scrub pine, so close to the water that the surf often drove the men from their beds upon the sand. Signals were exchanged with the Cubans, and after a deal of wig-wagging I went ashore and joined them. Just before daybreak we made our start up the mountain, and before the sun shot its first ray above the horizon with two guides I had nearly reached the coveted position. At this time we were so close to the Spanish lines that we could hear the challenges of the pickets. Before us the pine growth parted, leaving a cleared space of 200 yards that must be crossed before the crest could be reached. The Cubans hesitated, one of them, in broken English, informing me that Spanish guns at all times covered this spot and in crossing it we would offer beautiful targets. It never had been my ambition to interrupt a Mauser bullet in its flight, but I had seen Spanish soldiers at target practice, and had not the highest opinion of their marksmanship. Then, too, I doubted the story told by my guides. I determined to go on if I had to go alone. But as I made my first advance the Cuban pushed ahead without further words. Personal bravery I fully believe to be one of the attributes of the Cuban character. It was certainly demonstrated here.

We had half crossed the open before we heard from our friends the enemy My heart, which had swelled up into my throat, had been properly swallowed, and I had just begun to breathe easily, when a sharp crack was heard, followed by the soprano pitched whine peculiar to the Mauser. The bullet passed over our heads, probably twenty feet high, but it was too close. Dovetailed into its song was that of a second, and then a third. Then the air to me appeared to be full of Mauser bullets. One ploughed the gravel at my

Lost All Interest in Santiago.

feet, and another raised the dust a little to the right. It required little time for the fact to impress itself upon me that I was under fire. So far as I knew the entire Spanish army was arrayed against me, with every probability of the battle going in its favor. Immediately I lost all interest in Santiago city or the Spanish squadron. My mind was centered on the problem of how to get under cover in, the least possible time, and I believe I solved it. Just how my guides acted I never knew. They had led the way up the mountain. It was fair and proper that I should have the advance in making the descent. I had it.

That afternoon I was content to be aboard the Mindora My work was with the American fleet, and there I remained. How Santiago appeared during the siege I know only from hearsay. Veterans tell me that nervousness leaves a man after he has been under fire. I hope it is so.

Well, Lewis, how many rounds did you fire to-day?" We were lying at ease in that "thin line of blue" deployed just behind the crest of the San Juan ridge. Hosts of stars were coming out, and their unfamiliar aspect in the southern sky was dividing our interest with the high pitched, singing challenge of Mauser bullets, fired in chagrin at desultory intervals, but harmlessly clipping frounds high up on the royal palms above us.

"I used up one hundred and twenty rounds," answered Lewis, a grizzled veteran of Indian fights, dispatch bearing adventures, and "Bad Lands" campaigns.

"Where did you get the twenty," I asked, preferring talking to thinking that evening Lewis shifted his carbine to a better rest on a little knoll, turned from scanning the sky line Santiago-ward, and after a moment's silence answered slowly:

"One of the 'nigs' of the Tenth gave me his belt."

Gave away his belt in action! I understood what that meant. Besides, there was an approach to sadness in the old fighter's quiet voice.

"Tell me about it?" I asked. And he did.

"It was after the troop got separated, when we began to advance down there in that jungle. Nothing to go by but the Dago volleys, and their cross fire keeping me guessing. I only knew you fellows were somewhere on the right and left, because there was no noise behind. I was tearing my way through that everlasting tangle when the 'nig' came smashing up beside me.

"'Where's the Tenth?' he asked

"'Lost in the brush looking for a hole' I said 'Where's the Third?'

"'Lookin' for the Tenth, I guess, boss.'

"Then we came on. When we got to those barb wire fences we worked it together. I'd stretch up a wire and make a hole for him. Then he'd do the same from the other side We were making fast time along there The Dagos had the range of those fences down fine. Pretty soon we got where we could see the top of the ridge and could drop when we saw those straw hats rise up out of the ground up there. They were keeping the lead flying We struck the last fence just where it ran along a ditch. We came up on the run. He was ahead. He jumped up on the bank, yanked up a wire and I made a dive to go through. One of the barbs ran through the back of my belt and held me Just then he said, 'Get back; they're going to fire a volley!'

"I couldn't move, and he saw it I could just feel that volley coming. He grabbed me by the belt and swung me back behind him into the ditch, just as the volley did come He fell beside me, but he didn't get up when I did to make another rush All he said was 'They've got me, white friend' I knew by the look in his eyes it was all up, and that he knew it. I said goodby, he said goodby, and—I had to come on. I was up at the fence when I heard him trying to speak. I jumped back and bent over him.

"He said, 'Better take along my belt; there's sixty rounds left.' He died trying to unfasten the belt hooks."

Lewis turned slowly back to his carbine. A moment later he added, "I took the belt." Then, grimly: "I used his sixty first—for him. He could have saved himself."

THE LITTLE HIGH-CHAIR.

It Touched a Chord in the Auctioneer's Heart.

There was an auction at one of the downtown auction houses recently. A pale, sad-faced woman, in a plain, calico gown, stood in a crowd, says the Detroit Free Press. The loud-voiced auctioneer finally came to a lot of plain and somewhat worn furniture. It had belonged to the plain woman, and was being sold to satisfy the mortgage on it. One by one the articles were sold—the old bureau to one, the easy rocker to another, and a bedstead to a third.

Finally the auctioneer handed out a child's high-chair. It was old rickety and as the auctioneer held it up everybody laughed—everybody except the pale-faced woman. A tear trickled down her cheek. The auctioneer saw it, and somehow a lump seemed to come up in his throat, and his gruff voice grew soft. He remembered a little high-chair at home, and how it had once filled his life with sunshine. It was empty now. The baby laugh, the two little hands that were once held out to greet "papa" from that high-chair were gone forever. He saw the pale-faced woman's piteous looks, and knew what it meant; knew that in her eye the little rickety high-chair was more precious than if it had been made of gold and studded with diamonds.

In imagination he could see the chubby little fist grasping the tin rattle box and pounding the chair full of nicks; could see the little feet which had rubbed the paint off of the legs; could hear the crowing and laughing in glee—and now the little high-chair was empty. He knew there was an aching void in the pale-faced woman's heart; there was in his own. Somehow the day may come and go, but you never get over it. There is no one to dress in the morning, no one to put to bed at night.

"Don't laugh!" cried the auctioneer softly, as somebody facetiously offered ten cents, "many of you have little empty high-chairs at home which money would not tempt you to part with" Then he handed the clerk a bill out of his own pocket, and remarked, "Sold to the lady over there," and as the pale-faced woman walked out with the high-chair clasped in her arms and tears streaming down her cheeks the crowd stood back respectfully, and there was a suspicious moisture in the eyes of the man who had laughingly bidden ten cents.

Words that Will Live.

Here are some of the epigrammatic sayings of the present war that will go down in history:

"Excuse me, sir; I have to report that the ship has been blown up and is sinking."—Bill Anthony of the Maine.

"Suspend judgment."—Capt. Sigbee's first message to Washington.

"We will make Spanish the court language of hades."—Fighting Bob Evens, when the war was declared.

"Remember the Maine."—Commodore Schley's signal to the flying squadron.

"Don't hamper me with instructions; I am not afraid of the entire Spanish fleet with my ship."—Capt. Clark of the Oregan, to the Board of Strategy.

"You can fire when you are ready, Gridley."—Commodore Dewey at Manila.

"To hell with breakfast; let's finish 'em now."—A Yankee gunner to Commodore Dewey.

"The battle at Manila killed me, but I would do it again."—Capt. Gridley of the Olympia on his death bed.

"Don't get between my guns and the enemy."—Commodore Dewey to Prince Henry of Germany.

"I've got them now, and they will never get home."—Commodore Schley on guard at Santiago harbor.

"There must be no more recalls; iron will break at last."—Lieut. Hobson to Admiral Sampson.

"Don't mind me, boys: go on fighting."—Capt. Allyn K. Capron of the Rough Riders.

"Don't swear, boys; shoot!"—Col. Wood to the Rough Riders.

"Take that for the Maine."—Capt. Sigsbee as he fired a shot through the Spanish torpedo-boat Terror.

"War is not a picnic."—Sergt. Hamilton Fish of the Rough Riders to his mother.

"Who would not grumble for a new star in the flag?"—Capt. Buckey O'neill, of the Rough Riders.

"Afraid I'll strain my guns at long range; I'll close in."—Lieut. Wainwright, of the Gloucester in the fight with Cervera's squadron.

"Don't cheer, boys; the poor devils are dying"—Capt. Phillip of the Texas.

"I want to make public acknowledgment that I believe in God the Father Almighty."—Capt. Philip of the Texas.

"The Maine is avenged."—Lieut. Wainwright after the destruction of Cevera's fleet.

Some Queer Finger Rings.

Rings have been made for almost all purposes Thus we find cramp rings, said not only to cure cramps, but to prevent its return; ancient rings, infallible protectors again the "evil eye," astronomical dial and zodiacal rings; garter rings and puzzle rings for novitiates taking the veil—these are usually of gold set with a sapphire; rings for diplomats signalizing the official standing of the wearer; rings for poets, pilgrims, lawyers and clerics; squirt and poison rings, made so that they could contain vegetable poisons of the most deadly kind, which could be injected by slightly scratching the skin of the person whose hand the wearer grasped; whistle and key rings, both useful; motto rings, by means of which lovers gave vent to their passions; and love-knot rings and gemel rings, the last made of two or three links intertwined, which could be joined together in such a manner as to form one ring.

Oh, the Pain of Rheumatism!

Rheumatism often causes the most intense suffering. Many have for years vainly sought relief from this disabling disease, and are to-day worse off than ever. Rheumatism is a blood disease, and Swift's Specific is the only cure, because it is the only remedy which can reach such deep-seated diseases.

A few years ago I was taken with inflammatory Rheumatism, which became so intense that I was for weeks unable to walk. I tried several prominent physicians and took their treatment faithfully, but was unable to get the slightest relief. In fact, my condition seemed to grow worse, the disease spread over my entire body, and from November to March I suffered agony. I tried many patent medicines, but none relieved me. Upon the advice of a friend I decided to try S. S. S. Before allowing me to take it, however, my guardian, who was a chemist, analyzed the remedy, and pronounced it free of potash or mercury. I felt so much better after taking two bottles, that I continued the remedy, and in two months I was cured completely. The cure was permanent, for I have never since had a touch of Rheumatism though many times exposed to damp and cold weather.

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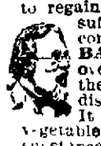

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SQUAW MEN TO FIGHT

RESULT OF AN ORDER FROM THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

How White Men Have Married Indian Squaws—Their View of the Situation—Serious Trouble Threatened—Avarice of Syndicates, the Moving Cause.

There is trouble in the Indian Territory, but not with the Indians. It is 20,000 white men who are going to fight. The government has ordered them to leave their homes and lands, hence the threats of guns and bullets.

Everybody has heard of the Five Nations—the five civilized tribes of Indians, whose rights from the beginning of the government have been recognized by the powers at Washington. Treaty after treaty has been made, only to be legally violated in the great bunco game that has been played by the land speculators, the mineral grabbers, through their lobbies in Congress, and the various departments of the government. In its earliest treaties the United States recognized these tribes as a unit of one nation. Yet the record is one of duplicity and shame. The first sale of lands in South Carolina by the Cherokees was to individual white settlers in small parcels, and in 1721 a large tract to the Virginia State government. In 1775 and 1770 the Cherokees sold lands in Georgia, Virginia and West Virginia, and in 1805, 1806

White Father and Indian Family.

and 1817 they sold their lands in Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee to the United States for lands on the Arkansas river in the present Indian Territory, acre for acre.

The treaty of 1817 provides that all prior treaties "shall remain in force," and that the Cherokees shall be "guaranteed and protected forever in the undisturbed possession of their new lands on the Arkansas river," the boundaries of these lands being definitely set forth. By the treaty of May 6, 1828, the United States guaranteed the Cherokees 7,00,000 acres as "a perpetual outlet west as far as the sovereignty and right of soil of the United States extends." This land became known as the "Cherokee outlet," or "strip."

The treaties of May 28, 1830; February 14, 1833; December 29, 835, and December 31, 1838, all redefined the boundaries of the lands allotted the Indians in exchange for some 80,000,000 acres, all told, ceded by them from time to time to the government of the United States. Thus it will be seen that these Indians have been retired, driven back from their native lands into the interior until finally corralled on the big reservation, once the Cherokee Strip and now the Indian Territory. In the forties, when the Oregon Question was before the country and Horace Greeley opposed the annexation of Texas, of Arizona and California, and all that vast territory beyond the Missouri, stretching from the Gulf of California to British America, the whig statesman and newspapers, backed by the New York Tribune, declared that the United States would never have use for any land west of the Missouri river The Rocky Mountains were looked on as the ultimate boundary of civilization. Kansas and Nebraska seemed an unknown wilderness—the jumping off place of men wearing clothes and using soap and spelling books.

So when the Indians were dumped into the Cherokee Strip it was considered a good riddance of the ambitious savages. Americans little dreamed that they would ever be in the way of the government saying nothing of railroad syndicates, land gobbling combinations and mineral speculators The Cherokees did exactly what has been demanded by all the government officials, the alleged statesmen who howl about Indians, the philanthropist and those smooth talking orators, claiming to be gifted by nature for solving Indian problems. The Indians established a government, with courts and institutions of learning, primary schools, seminaries and colleges, manufacturing concerns and other instruments of civilization. To protect these children of nature, who did not butcher people and desolate adjoining country with their ravages, laws were passed making it illegal for white men to travel through the territory or to "intrude" upon them against their wishes. But favored white men gradually drifted in, married into Indian families and in the process of evolution became members of the tribes. Presently, half breeds began to appear on the scene, with much of the white man's intelligence and ingenuity in government affairs. Young ladies were graduated from the seminaries—beautiful creatures, some as light as Italians and Spaniards, others as fair as any American girl. They proved proficient in all English branches, in languages, music, painting and mathematics. As a rule, the undiluted full breed Indians made the best of the changed conditions. Still, many were jealous of the influx of white blood, and there was more or less contention, but nothing serious happened.

There are now 20,000 men thus intermarried in that territory. The government under the ruling of the Dawes Commission has ordered them to leave the Territory. Though they have been marrying Indian girls for half a century and giving the country the benefit of their process of fostering civilization among the Indian tribes, these men are still full blooded Americans. They know their rights and say they will maintain them. Incidentally, they are well armed with Winchester rifles. They threaten to resist what they call the unwarranted and illegal action of the government in attempting to deprive them of their property and rights.

It is said that the full blooded Indians do not object to the government's order so far as the banished whites are concerned. But this is not altogether true. Two years ago a delegation from the Five Tribes was sent to Washington, protesting against the Indian legislation. They claimed that the bill was the result of a political conspiracy to invade the Indian reservation and disrupt the Territory. In plain English the scheme was this: The railroads wanted the country down there. The land sharks and the mineral syndicates were anxious to take everything in sight. Their powerful lobby, combined with local Western pressure, assailed Congress from every point. But in this instance the syndicates found they were not dealing with the old time red Indians of Dakota and Montana, but with a mixed, civilized race

"The Indian Territory is the most valuable portion of the Southwest. We want it. It should be thrown open to 'civilization.'" The whites ("squaw men"), they said, should be driven out of the territory. The mineral speculators were anxious to gobble the coal mines and turn them over to the syndicates. The same was true of the land and real estate manipulators. Now, as here was a case where the Five Nations of Indians had become civilized, according to the oft repeated desire of the government, and there was no excuse for raiding their lands and profiting by their civilization, the Indians looked on the intrusion as opening the way for confiscation. They considered it as a kind of blackmail scheme for driving them out of the country for the benefit of the Washington lobby. Such in brief, is a bird's-eye standpoint

Here is a view held by a Wichita man which presents "the situation" from the Western standpoint:

For a quarter of a century white men have been going into the Territory and marrying Indian women and settling on the lands of the Indians. Every year the number increased, until at present there are about twenty thousand. They have families and are settled upon nearly one-third of the good land there. About fifty thousand half blood Indian children have been born to them, and they comprise a large portion of the Territory's population. White intermarried men were allowed citizenship under Indians laws and voted and held offices. Their rights were never questioned until last fall, when the Dawes Commission declared they had no right to share the lands The "squaw men," as they are called, or-

A Quarter-Blood Cherokee.

ganized an association for the purpose of fighting this order, but have never pushed it, as they thought the order would not be enforced. The commission, of which former Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, is chairman, arrived recently from Washington and convened in the Chickasaw Nation. Their first official orders were to declare all "squaw men" intruders. Mounted police are to be called into service to eject these men, who declare they will fight until death before being separated from their families and lands.

The Dawes Commission made this ruling immediately upon their return from Washington this spring, but its full meaning was never realized until recently. At Pauls Valley, I. T., in the Chickasaw Nation, David Rennie, a wealthy intermarried citizen, came before the commission and asked that he and his family be enrolled. There was no objection to his family, but the commission said they could not enroll him, a white man. While it was his privilege to marry an Indian woman, he could not share any of the tribal lands. This was a bomb in the ranks of the intermarried citizens but excitement was increased by additional orders notifying them that all whites who married Indians and had settled upon Indian lands, were "intruders" and would be treated accordingly. The term "intruder" is a phrase long known in the Indian territory. Properly there were "intruders" when the Indians came west of the ississippi river, in 1818-1836. Emigrant white settled the country and refused to get out. When the Indian councils were organized these whites went there and bought the right of citizenship, which was an illegal proceeding, it is claimed, even under the Indian law, but as the money went into hands of the rulers there was no strong objection until recent years.

WEALTH FROM TOMATOES.

If Produced Two Weeks Earlier the Profits Would Be Doubled.

An Eastern farmer who has been experimenting with raising tomatoes for profit writes that he put in four acres in alluvial soil, and raised from them 963 bushels of tomatoes, which at 20 cents a bushel brought him $192.60. If he had planted the same land in corn, he says, and raised 48 bushels to the acre, that crop at 30 cents a bushel would have been worth $48, which leaves the tomato crop $144.90 ahead. "According to the price of corn and tomatoes in 1896," he continues, "I raised $44 worth of tomatoes and $28.60 worth of corn. On this basis I would have been compelled to cultivate 20 acres of corn to equal in value 4 acres of tomatoes. When frost came, I had 300 bushels of tomatoes nearly ripe. And this brings me to the main point, namely, that if tomatoes could be produced two weeks earlier, the profit in the crop would be nearly doubled."

The record of such experience as this is so alluring that every one who reads it is tempted to go into the tomato business at once. On second thought, however, the idea presents itself that in order to make the profit, it is not only necessary to raise tomatoes for sale, but to sell them. This we will be better able to do when we have fewer combinations of "captains of industry," who take possession of our canning factories, and instead of extending them into new localities, shut down many of those already in existence in order to centralize the whole business. When a few such problems as these are solved the farmer who uses his brains in diversifying his crops, will be one of the most prosperous members of the community, and this country will be by far the most prosperous on earth.

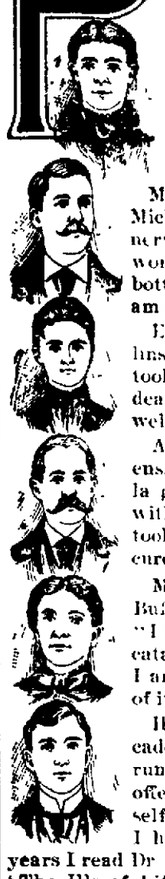
Ovariotomy and Milk Production.

At a meeting of the Societe Nationale d'Agriculture, as reported in the Journal Official of the French Republic, M. Chauveau, on behalf of M. Flocard, of Geneva, presented a report on the removal of the ovaries from milch cows. Between 1879 and 1888, M. Flocard performed the operation on 1,950 beasts, only nine of which had fatal consequences, that is to say, five per one thousand. Since that time M. Flocard, by making use of the discoveries of Pasteur, and always rigorously observing the rules of aseptics and antiseptics in performing operations, has been able in the period between October, 1888, and the end of November, 1897, to practice 2,505 ovariotomies without a single accident. This operation modifies the character of the animals, their form and their nutritive capacities. The animal loses the life of the species, the activity of which is diverted toward the individual life, which then becomes all-powerful the female after the operation is more docile, fattens quicker and gives more milk and of better quality, and she is no longer susceptible to the attacks of a series of maladies. The most remarkable result of ovariotomy is to lengthen the period of the lactic secretion at a rate of yield equal to that of calving, to an average of twenty to twenty-four months. A cow yields in the year after the operation at least from 1,300 to 1,400 litres (365 gallons about) more than she would if no operation had taken place, all things being equal, that is, equal care and nourishment. It is observable, too, that the milk undergoes a change in quality; it is richer, especially in butyrous matter, and, moreover, its composition remains constant, and is no longer influenced by oestrum, gestation, or calving, which is important in regard to the sale of milk and especially when the milk is intended to be made into butter or cheese. The advantage is equally great from the standpoint of meat and fattening. The cow fattens more readily; its flesh is better, is heavy, rosy, and streaked with fat, and its juice is abundant and rich. A high authority has declared that in the present day, with the antiseptic method, there is no danger in the operation, and he has practiced it on fillies with success, whereas formerly it was always attended with fatal consequences. Twenty-five years ago a veterinary surgeon of Remiremont, operated every year on from eighty to one hundred cows in his arrondissecent and succeeded, thanks to the extreme cleanliness which reigns in that milk-producing region. Ordinarily he performed on cows after their second or third calving. He obtained on the average two, and sometimes three years' continuous and even lactation, and he also noted an improvement as regards flesh production. A case is cited of a cow of the Swiss breed whose milk production was prolonged by it to three years, and the amount of meat yielded was much greater.

Large Mignonettes.

Many persons wonder why they cannot raise as large spikes on mignonette as they see in florists' windows. There is no particular secret about this, but if the plants raised from ordinary seed are left to grow naturally they will never produce such monstrous spikes. These are the result of disbudding. In the first place it is necessary to have strong healthy plants to begin with and then as soon as the flowers appear, the lateral branches are pinched off, consequently all the strength of the plants is thrown into the flowering terminal head, which thus develops into a large spike. Of course, there are some varieties which naturally grow a good deal larger than others, prominent among which is the Bird's Mammoth. A charming variety for outdoor culture is the Golden Queen which has golden yellow flowers and is of a dense dwarf growth. Machet is a dwarf variety which has broad spikes of very fragrant red flowers.

PECULIAR TO OUR SOIL.



Catarrh is an American disease.

Mrs. Greger, Bagby, Tex., says: "Pe-ru-na has done so much good for me that I am able to do my own work."

Mr. Jacob Griffin, Elmer, Mich., writes: "I was very nervous and unable to work. I have taken several bottles of Pe-ru-na and am entirely well."

Esther Luther, Franklinsville, N. C., says: "I took your Pe-ru-na for deafness can hear now as well as I ever could."

Aug. Tryloff, Mt. Clemens, Mich., writes: "I had la grippe and it left me with a terrible cough. I took Pe-ru-na and was cured."

Mrs. E. Guest, Kearney, Buffalo Co., Neb., writes: "I took your Pe-ru-na for catarrh, and can say that I am now entirely cured of it."

H. Walter Brady, Cascade, Ark., says: "I had running ears. It was so offensive I excluded myself from all society. After I had borne it fourteen years I read Dr. Hartman's book called 'The Ills of Life.' I took seventeen dollars' worth of his remedies and am entirely cured."

Ask any druggist for a free Pe-ru-na Almanac for the year 1899

"A dose in time saves nine" Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup; nature's remedy for coughs, colds, pulmonary diseases of every sort

Be not deceived' A cough, hoarseness or croup is not to trifled with. A dose in time of Shiloh's Cure will save you much trouble. Sold by Rider & Snyder

BITS OF INFORMATION

The London water famine is encouraging experiments with artesian wells. It is expected that a pure supply can be obtained at 450 feet from the surface in the chalk.

A Japanese bride gives her wedding presents to her parents as some slight recompense for their trouble in rearing her. In America the bride often gives her parents the groom to take care of.

Dr. Katharine Van Tusen, of Utrecht, has recently been appointed a professor of gynaecology at the university of that place This is the first instance of a woman obtaining a similar appointment.

Paul Sabatier, author of a life of St. Francis of Assisi, has discovered the Latin original of "The Little Flowers of St. Francis" in the works of Fra Ugolino da Monte Giorgio. He will soon publish the text, which bears the date of 1322.

Two Russian Jews who had concluded to take a bath, went to a bath house, where they were given tubs in the same apartment. They had finished their ablutions and were rubbing themselves dry, when one of them, looking into the tubs, exclaimed: "Vy, Isaac, you water is dirties as mine." "Vell," responded Isaac, "I was t'ree years older as you are."

An extraordinary run of luck is recorded at the last drawing of city of Paris bonds, when six successive numbers were drawn belonging to one owner, a barber at Verrieresle-Buisson. The first drew 1,000 francs; the next two the right of being redeemed at par, 500 francs; the fourth drew a prize of 500 francs; the fifth, 2,000 francs; and the sixth the grand prize of 100,000 francs.

The government lands in California—the best settled of the far Western States—constitute fifty-eight per cent. of the total area of that Commonwealth. In Arizona they are seventy-six per cent., in Montana seventy-eight per cent., in Utah eighty-two per cent., in Wyoming eighty-six per cent., in Idaho eighty-nine per cent., and in Nevada ninety-five per cent. Uncle Sam is still the largest land holder in the West.

SKIN DISEASES

of every nature, from mere pimples to most obstinate Eczema, Erysipelas, Ulcers, and all eruptions, are quickly, pleasantly, permanently cured by

HEISKELL'S OINTMENT.

The skin is made clear, smooth, soft and healthy, and is kept so by the use of

HEISKELL'S SOAP.

It is an absolutely pure soap, combined with medicinal gums and herbs, soothing and healing in its effect. Sold by all Druggists. Ointment, 50 cts. a box; Soap, 25 cts. a cake.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 621 Commerce St., Phila.

Times for Holding Circuit Court, A. D. 1899

STATE OF OHIO,
FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT }

It is ordered that the terms of the Circuit Court of the several Counties in said Circuit for the year 1899 be fixed as follows to-wit:

Fairfield County on the 3d day of January and the 5th day of September.
Richland County on the 10th day of January and the 27th day of September
Wayne County on the 31st day of January and the 20th day of September
Stark County on the 14th day of February and the 25th day of September.
Knox County on the 7th day of March and the 3d day of October
Licking County on the 13th day of March and the 10th day of October.
Muskingum County on the 11th day of April and the 17th day of October.
Morgan County on the 18th day of April and the 21st day of November
Perry County on the 25th day of April and the 24th day of October.
Ashland County on the 2d day of May and the 8th day of November.
Coshocton County on the 9th day of May and the 14th day of November.
Holmes County on the 16th day of May and the 31st day of October
Tuscarawas County on the 23d day of May and the 28th day of November.
Morrow County on the 30th day of May and the 5th day of December
Delaware County on the 6th day of June and the 12th day of December.

Said terms to begin at 9 o'clock a. m.
September 20th 1898.

JOHN J. ADAMS,
SILAS M. DOUGLASS,
MARTIN L. SMYSER,
Judges.

STATE OF OHIO,
FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, } ss.
STARK COUNTY,

I Thomas W Casselman, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Fifth Judicial Circuit, within said County of Stark, certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the written order fixing the time of the commencement of each term of the Circuit Court in each County in said Fifth Judicial Circuit for the year 1899

In witness whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of said Court this 1st day of October, A. D. 1898.

THOMAS W. CASSELMAN
Clerk.

SMALL FIGURES on SUITS and OVERCOATS

And no extra charge for a perfect fit.

We make a specialty of CHILDREN'S REEFERS and Box Overcoats, Children's Box Overcoats, ages 4 to 12, serviceable material at..... .....$2 98
Children's Reefers in Astrachans; colors, blue, black, green, and brown at $2 00. Theo are worth $3.00.
Elegant Men's Suits and Overcoaas at.....$10 00, $12 00 and $15 00
Fleece Lined Underwear..... .....$1 00 per suit.
Hats and Caps in the latest shapes, newest colors and lowest prices at

WHITMAN'S, - Cash Clothier and Furnisher.

Have You Seen Them?

The Wonderful Values we are now offering in the

Furniture, Stove and China Departments.

Gold Coin Air Tight Hot Blast,
Only $15.00.

Closing Out at Cost

The Following Stoves and Ranges

THE JEWELS!

No. 3 Jewel Air Tight, 12-in. fire pot....$12 50
No 4 Jewel Air Tight, 14 in fire pot ... 15.00
One Jewel Base Burner, hard coal..... 21 50

The Euclid K. D. Steel Ranges.

No 28, 6-hole Steel Range. $22 50
No. 30, 6 hole Steel Range 26.50
One Co-operative Steel Range..... 20 00
One Ferrosteel Range..... 18 50
One Ferncliff Range 21 50

Just Received in the China Department, a

Wonder 10 Cent Assortment!

Cups, Saucers, Coffees, Mugs, Creamers, Plates, Mustards, Etc.

An Elegant Line of Fine China.

Chocolates, Creamers, Sugars, Spooners, Celeries, Salads, 4 piece Sets, 2 piece Sets, Preserves, Fruites, Plates, Vases, Water Sets, Wine Sets, Beer Sets, Etc.

100-piece Dinner Sets From $4.50 Up.

60 COUCHES AND LOUNGES

Are now on sale; about 15 per cent discount. We have a few of those Solid Antique Cobbler Seat Rockers left, at $1.29; the greatest value we ever offered
We guaranteed to save outfit buyers 20 per cent.

THE FAMOUS STORE FOR BARGAINS.

Benedict's White Palace!

63-65 South Erie Street, Massillon, O.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,

90 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1863.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NO. 3.
FARMERS' TELEPHONE No. 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Rahney's Book Store, Bammerlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Hankin's News stand in North Mill street.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1898.

The Republican county ticket is a good ticket and should be voted unscratched. The candidates who are up for re-election have proved their ability to successfully and honestly conduct the business connected with their several offices, while those who are to be elected for the first time are men who can be safely trusted to uphold the reputation which has ever been maintained by Republicans in the management of county affairs

Of all the names on the Republican county ticket, there is none which runs a better chance of being approved by the voters of both parties than that of Thomas W. Casselman, candidate for re-election as county clerk. Mr. Casselman has not only shown exceptional abilities for the work pertaining to his office, but by an unfailing display of courtesy in the performance of his duties has won the respect and esteem of Republicans and Democrats alike.

The main reason so far given by the Democratic press as an argument against Congressman Tayler's re-election is that he is the enemy of the workingmen. In the meantime, Mr. Tayler has been endorsed by one of the greatest labor leaders in the country, and laboring men all through the district are uniting in their efforts to send him back to the House of Representatives. The average workingman appears singularly blind to his own interests, as seen by his self-appointed champions.

The paid Democratic organs are spilling quantities of ink in a wild endeavor to let the public know who their candidates are. After viewing these efforts it is pleasant to contemplate the records of the Republican candidates, and none more than that of William M. Reed, candidate for county auditor. Mr. Reed is himself his best recommendation, for with a clean public and private record, there is not a shadow of doubt but that he will serve the public as ably and energetically in the future as he has done in the past. It is also pleasant for voters in this end of the county to cast their votes for a Massillon man.

The fact has been noted by the Ohio State Journal that opposition to the re-election of Dairy and Food Commissioner Joseph E. Blackburn is being engineered by the Democratic state managers, aided by two officers of the dairy union, whose headquarters are in Cleveland, and who have been found guilty of violating the pure food and dairy laws of the state. The animus of their attack is readily understood. During the year ending February 15, 1897, under Dr. McNeal as food and dairy commissioner, samples were taken up and analyses made of oleomagarine as follows: Adulterated, 9; pure, 3; total, 12. During the year ending February 15, 1898, under Mr. Blackburn's administration as food and dairy commissioner, samples were taken up and analyses made of oleomargarine as follows: Adulterated, 87; pure, 14; total, 101. Dr. McNeal secured six convictions and fines amounting to over $300. Mr. Blackburn secured thirty-seven convictions and fines amounting to $1945. This is the record and it speaks volumes in favor of Mr. Blackburn.

The Democratic party is following its well-known and time-honored tactics of hurling indiscriminate abuse at the Republican candidates, for which there is not the slightest shadow of an excuse, other than that they are Republicans and therefore not subject to the dictates of an unsound political policy. In nothing is this position more clearly examplified than in the attitude of the Democratic newspapers toward Congressman Tayler. Notwithstanding the fact that the latter has been endorsed for re-election by President Ratchford, of the United Mine Workers of America, who is in a position to know better than anyone in the country what Mr. Tayler has done and of what he is capable of doing for the workingmen of his district, and in spite of the fact that the workingmen themselves—the real workingmen and not the sham ones—are evincing a desire to elect and return to congress the man who has already demonstrated a desire and an ability to further the enactment of measures intended to alleviate the hardships of labor, in spite of these two strong indications to the contrary, Democratic newspapers are asserting that Mr. Tayler is the enemy of the workingman. In marked contrast to this attitude is that of the Republican press toward Mr. Tayler's opponent There is nothing said against Major Weybrecht except what is true. He stands upon the Chicago platform of 1896, is opposed to the policy of the administration and lacks the experience which will be necessary in dealing with the important matters which are to come before the national legislature. Major Weybrecht is a soldier who would have faced danger had it been necessary and who is, as Mr. Tayler said in a recent speech, "a wise, clean young man, too decent to be a Democrat."

Chairman Babcock, of the Republican congressional committee on reports from every district in the Union, estimates the Republican majority in the next House of Representatives at not less than twenty-seven. Mr. Babcock has this to say regarding the campaign:

"The appointment of 'Coin' Harvey as financial manager by the joint committee, appointed by Chairman Jones of the Democratic committee, consisting of ex-Governor Stone, of Missouri, ex Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, Senator Teller, of Colorado, and Senator Allen, of Nebraska, to take charge of the financial part of their campaign, indicated at once the design of the opposition to bring squarely to the front the free coinage of silver on a basis of 16 to 1, as advocated in 1896 The result of this action has been far reaching and has been an element of great strength to the Republican campaign. Districts that were considered doubtful four weeks ago are now safely Republican. The sound-money Democrats who were halting as between a support of their old organization on state issues and the dangerous fallacy of fiat money have announced their intention to support the Republican congressional nominees in almost every state of the Union, and for the past two weeks reports received at headquarters show that the trend of public sentiment is to indorse the present administration and give McKinley a Republican House that can be depended upon to support him in the interest of sound money, in the adjustment of the great questions growing out of the war, and to take advantage of the opportunities for commercial supremacy."

With the settlement of the Cuban debt controversy, the first stage of the peace negotiations at Paris has been ended, and although greater consequences to the United States are involved in the settlement of the Philippine question, it is evident that the critical stage in the proceedings of the peace commissioners has been passed. Spain's attitude now is that of being willing to concede any territorial demands the United States might make, providing something is done to better the desperate financial conditions in which she finds herself. It is therefore realized by the President and his advisers that this government can simplify the situation at Paris and, perhaps bring the negotiations to a close in a short time by offering Spain a lump sum for the Philippines. Just how much money will be paid over to Spain, if this proposition is perfected by mutual agreement, will probably be left to the determination of the joint commission. According to a recent Washington dispatch, it is practically certain that the United States will not assume responsibility for the payment of Spain's indebtedness, only so far as incurred for the benefit of the Philippines, but will secure a quit claim to the islands by paying a lump sum sufficient to cover that debt and as part compensation for the loss to Spain of her valuable possessions. The Philippine's debt, contracted in 1896, amounted to about $40,000,000, and this may be the basis of adjusting the price that the American government is willing to consider fair to both parties concerned. The main question now remaining to be settled would seem to be that resulting from a desire on the part of the United States to treat Spain with the consideration which a generous victor can afford to give.

A CALL TO DUTY.

Ten thousand circular letters are being sent out from Republican state headquarters to precinct committeemen throughout the state, in relation to what is expected of them in the closing hours of the campaign. The letter is a trumpet call to duty, as the following extract shows:

"The precinct committeemen throughout the state compose the most important part of the party's organization. They are charged with the work of getting the Republican voters to the polls. To the extent that they fail in doing their full duty in this regard, they hazard the result in this important contest. The destiny of the party is in their care. With over a million voters and nearly three thousand precincts in the state, the failure of only a few committeemen to do their full duty will cause us the most humiliating defeat the party could suffer. Never in the history of the country has any party so much deserved the indorsement of the people. Being the party of Lincoln and McKinley, ours is the party of liberty and humanity, obtained by war and victory, assuring peace and prosperity.

"You have done good work in this campaign, for which we thank you, and we hope you will double your efforts until the polls close on the night of November 8th. Be active and watchful. Get every Republican voter in your precinct to the polls. There are many men who have been identified with other parties, but who, recognizing the wisdom, patriotism and achievements of President McKinley's administration, will vote with us this year. Have them help you swell the majority in Ohio. Urge the voters to support the entire ticket, state, district and county. A large majority in Ohio will ratify the achievements of a Republican administration and be a grateful recognition of the valor and victory of American soldiers and seaman."

THE COUNCIL ACCEPTS

Bond of the Gas Company Approved Monday Night.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE MAYOR.

The West Side Now Represented on the Sewer Commission—Sanitary Sewer Extension Recommended—Payment of the County Atlas Company's Bill Refused.

Pursuant to adjournment for two weeks the city council met in regular session on Monday night with all members present except Messrs. Kramer and Smith. But little business of importance was transacted and the meeting was necessarily a short one.

The street commissioner reported an expenditure of $142.75 on streets and alleys during the two weeks ending October 27. An order for the amount was authorized on Mr. Johns's motion.

Engineer Borton reported $145 40 due Frank Wolf and J. Young by the completion of a retaining wall and steps in North Grant street.

Solicitor E. G. Willison reported the East Ohio Gas Company's bond of $10,000, with the Fidelity & Deposit Company, of Maryland, as surety, back to the council properly approved. Both reports were received.

The sewer commission presented a petition signed by J. E. Johns and others for the extension of the sanitary sewer in Akron street. The petition was accompanied by the board's recommendation of the improvement.

Mayor Wise recommended W. A. Pietzcker for membership on the sewer commission for five years, and G L. Albrecht as park commissioner, succeeding himself, for a term of three years. On Mr. Kouth's motion the appointments were confirmed and approved.

The East Ohio Gas Company's bond was read and, on Mr. Johns's motion, accepted. Mr. Kouth alone voted negatively.

Solicitor Willison, to whom the Stark County Map and Atlas Company's bill of $434 was referred, reported having refused payment. The company renumbered the city lots, but was not authorized to do so by the council.

The prison and police committee was instructed to repair the prison floor, by the adoption of Mr. Kouth's motion.

The claims of Christian Howald and Mrs. Snyder for damages alleged to have been caused by the grading of West Tremont street, were referred to the claims and accounts committee for investigation.

THE NEW ORLEANS.

Back at the Brooklyn Navy Yard—No Provision Made to Heat Her.

The United States cruiser New Orleans, commanded by Captain William M. Folger, is back at the Brooklyn navy yard, after making an enviable record as a fighter and an unenviable record as a comfortable ship to sail on. She was built for Brazil, and, consequently, no provision was made to heat her. The ship's crew which brought her to this country from England just as the war began complained bitterly because of their sufferings from cold on the voyage. There was no time to remedy the lack of heating apparatus, however, and the New Orleans shipped a new crew and sailed south. While in southern waters none of her men complained of cold. But when she came north and left the Gulf Stream the weather was so cold that the officers and men suffered much discomfort. There was a loud cry for extra blankets, and some of the officers succeeded in heating their rooms with oil stoves. If the New Orleans is to stay in commission it is probable that an adequate heating apparatus will be provided for her.—New York Sun.

NEWS FROM CRYSTAL SPRING.

One Case of Diphtheria—The Candidacy of Frank Welch.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Nov. 1.—Work was resumed Monday at the Hernbrook mine, after an enforced shut-down of a week, caused by high water on the south side.

Maria Ruppert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Ruppert, is ill with diphtheria.

A number of our people attended the dedicatory exercises, Sunday, at Canal Dover.

A great deal of sickness prevails in the community at present.

Frank Welch, ex-president of the local miners' union, today announced himself as candidate for vice president of Ohio. For many years Mr. Welch has been identified with the Massillon miners, having served as their president, and while holding the position did much good for the men, but later on resigned with honor, and now his many friends have urged him to run for the vice presidency. Mr. Welch is known to be a competent and honest man, well qualified to fill the office to which he now aspires, and it is hoped that he will receive the universal support of the miners of Ohio. Mr. Welch is a general favorite among his fellow-men.

Mr. and Mrs. Myron Beatty, of North Lawrence, spent Sunday in town.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Ries visited in Canton on Sunday.

A Big Contract for Barberton.

The Stirling Boiler Company of Barberton has entered into a contract with the Cramp Ship Building Company, of Philadelphia, to furnish boilers for all the ships the Cramps build in the next ten years. The first order is for boilers for a battleship for Russia and amounts to $350,000. The works of the Stirling Company will be greatly enlarged.

Cure that cough with Shiloh's cure. The best cough cure. Relieves croup instantly. One million bottles sold last year. 40 doses for 25 cents. Sold by Rider & Snyder.

DANIEL CRUMLEY'S BODY.

Sisters and an Alleged Wife are Claiming It.

The following dispatch has been sent out from Martin's Ferry concerning Daniel Crumley, of Massillon, who was killed in a W. & L. E. wreck on Saturday: "Mrs. Wesley Hughes and three sisters went to Massillon today to secure possession of the body of their brother, Daniel Crumley, who was killed at Warrenton Saturday. The body was sent to Massillon upon the receipt of a telegram from a woman representing herself as the dead man's wife. The sisters say the brother is not married, and that the woman claiming to be his wife never could be legally, as her husband, whom she left after a month of married life, is still living, and no divorce has been obtained. The dead man has had considerable property here and at Massillon."

It was at first the intention to take the body to Marrietta, but two hours before the train departed, Martin's Ferry was decided on as the place for interment.

BANQUET AT BAYLISS'S

Hotel Sailer the Scene of a Very Happy Event.

A BUSINESS SESSION AFTERWARDS

Thanks Given Both Mr. Bayliss and G. J. Sailer, Who Joined with the Former in Making It a Success—Agreed that a Similar Occasion Be Provided for the Poor.

Oysters on Half Shell.
Horseradish. Lemon.
St. Julian. Celery Wafers.
Red Snappers, Tomato Sauce.
Saratoga Chips.
Sweet Bread Patties. Olives.
Turkey, Cranberry Sauce.
Asparagus on Toast.
Sweet Potatoes,
Roman Punch.
Tomato Salad. Brown Bread.
Peach Soufie.
Cake. Coffee.

But for a few unoccupied places which constantly reminded those present of the deep sadness which has recently fallen upon certain of their fellow-members and co-workers, the banquet given by Landlord Bayliss, of the Hotel Sailer, to the members of the Massillon Business Men's Street Fair Association Monday evening, would have been wholly free from all but what would conduce to the enjoyment of the guests. Mr. Bayliss had spared nothing that could possibly add to its success, and a strong table groaned beneath the proof of his correct idea of one of the ways in which a man may entertain his friends. Mayor Wise, president of the association, was at the head of the table, and officiated as toastmaster. At the opposite end sat Mr. Bayliss.

The first toast was to the health of the host, and was taken standing. There was but little that was formal about the affair, and all remarks were impromptu. With coffee came a general demand for G. F. Breckel and a speech. Mr. Breckel would fain have held back, but as this could not be gracefully done he rose in his place and clearly explained what to him was now unmistakably the duty of the association. There were hungry mouths to be fed, he declared, and the time to begin is now. This set them all to thinking, and it was not long until all agreed that a brief business session would not be out of order.

Mayor Wise presided, and the first motion to carry was that this Thanksgiving Day should be made a memorable one for the poor people of the city. It was then decided that the fair association should contribute $45 to a fund to be raised for that purpose, and a committee of five be appointed to solicit donations from citizens generally. Mayor Wise named the following: W. B. Martin, F. R. Shepley, H. C. Dielhenn, W. D. Benedict and W. A. Pietzcker.

Mr. Dielhenn placed his name on the list for $5, so as to increase the amount on hand to exactly $50. A motion was carried to request each minister in the city to appoint one of the ladies of his congregation to make up a list of the names of the poor people coming under each's observation.

F. A. Vogt made a few remarks concerning the plan by which the good things that this money will buy are to be distributed. He stated that it was his opinion that the best way would be to send a basket to each home, and after more discussion by others this plan was adopted.

The following resolution was presented and unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That this association tender its sincerest sympathy to Mr. H. V. Kramer and wife in this sad hour of their bereavement in the loss of their beloved son George, which prevented Mr. Kramer from mingling with us this evening and cast a gloom upon the members present."

A similar resolution was also passed, sympathizing with J. C. F. Putman, whose father died but a short time since.

Mr. Bayliss and G. J. Sailer were each tendered a vote of thanks, the latter having joined with Mr. Bayliss in making the occasion a pleasant one.

Besides Mr. Kramer and Mr. Putman, the only absent members were E. R. Albrecht and J. H. Hunt,

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, Nov. 1, 1898:

LADIES.

Anderson, Miss Gusta Retzler, Miss Kate
Miller, Mrs. Jacob Wilhelm, Miss Mamie

MEN.

Eingle, Chas (2) Kneese Wallace
Harrold, Bert O'Brien, Lou
Henry, Chas. Stewart, J. J.
Kaffman, J. W Theobald, Leo
Kletz, Henry Trustdorf, Frank
Walker, R. F.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

BROUGHT HOME DEAD.

Daniel Crumley Meets With a Fatal Accident.

WAS WORKING AT WARRENTON.

The Injuries Sustained were of an Internal Nature, and They Caused His Death Within Two Hours After Being Received—Was Married and Lived in Waechter Street.

The dead body of Daniel C Crumley was brought to Massillon from Warrenton, Sunday morning. Mr. Crumley was foreman of bridge builders on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway, and he sustained the injuries which caused his death while on duty on Saturday. He resided at No. 3 South Waechter street with his wife and two children, neither of which is yet two years old. Mrs Crumley was notified on Saturday that her husband had been injured and later that he had died, but she knew nothing of the particulars of the accident until men who were working with Mr. Crumley at the time arrived home.

"We were working in the Warrenton yards," said one of these men today, "when the fatal accident occurred It was early in the morning, and a dense fog hung over everything. You couldn't see a headlight a dozen feet away. Some cars of riff-raff were to be unloaded, and as they stood on a sidetrack some distance away it was necessary to bring the yard engine into service to take Mr. Crumley there. He stationed himself in the gang way between the engine and tender. On the way they were struck by a freight, which was running in the same direction as they. Nobody was hurt but Mr. Crumley. He was caught between the engine and tender, and was so badly crushed that he died four hours later, or at about noon. He was conscious much of the time after the collision and he talked with us about his family and property. The undertaker and coroner were summoned after death and the body was made ready for shipment to Massillon. This consumed so much time that we could catch no trains on Saturday, and had to wait until Sunday."

Mr. Crumley had lived in Massillon for about two years, having previously resided in Chicago, Marietta and Martin's Ferry. The body was taken to Martin's Ferry for burial Monday. Mr. Crumley was forty years of age. He had just purchased a lot in Paul alley, and this week it was his intention to complete arrangements for the erection of a residence. He at one time was quite wealthy, but he invested his money in a Chicago shoe store and lost it all. At the time of his death he owned property in Martin's Ferry, and before the end came he had time to make a will, leaving this to his family.

SERVICES AT THE ASYLUM.

Local Ministers to Conduct Them Each Week.

Services are conducted each Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Massillon hospital for the insane, for the benefit of the patients. The Rev. C. M. Roberts, rector of St. Timothy's church, presided yesterday, and hereafter services will be conducted alternately by Mr. Roberts, the Rev. J. I. Wilson, pastor of the First Methodist church, and the Rev. J. F. Clokey, pastor of the Presbyterian church.

The Cost of Maintaining Paupers.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 31.—Secretary of State Kinney has given out the statistics of pauperism for the year ending with the first Monday in September. There are remaining in the infirmaries of the state 5,437 white males, 3,528 white females, 225 colored males and 154 colored females. The total cost of maintenance was $1,065,377, of which sum $836,648 was spent in infirmary maintenance. The total cost of maintaining the pauper population of Hamilton county is given as $27,227, and the city of Cincinnati as $85,117. The total cost of maintaining the paupers of Cuyahoga county is given as $126,762.

Rich Quartz at Malvern.

Dispatches sent out from Malvern on Saturday say: The gold excitement is still spreading, and there now seems to be sufficient evidence to indicate that gold exists in paying quantities. The details from the field have been meagre so far, because of its out of the way location and the infrequency of travelers. It is claimed that some assays of quartz show $50 or $60 to the ton.

Now is the time to subscribe

Some cough mixtures smother the cough. But the next breeze fans it into life again.

Better put the cough out. That is, better go deeper and smother the fires of inflammation. Troches cannot do this. Neither can plain cod-liver oil.

But Scott's Emulsion can. The glycerine soothes and makes comfortable; the hypophosphites give power and stability to the nerves; and the oil feeds and strengthens the weakened tissues.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

DR. BOWERS'S HOME.

How It Came to Have the Unusual Name of "Pinchey."

Dr. Bowers, who is 72 years old, and who thinks nothing of a walk of forty miles in a day, is in Massillon today. He has some patients in this city. For years back it has been his custom to visit the city every few weeks, and he is very well known here. Today, while in the city, Dr. Bowers told how they came to call the town in which he has lived all his life, south of here, "Pinchey."

"It's many a day since a right wealthy man of that neighborhood decided to erect for himself a new log house He invited all his neighbors to come to help him. They all did. A 'raising' in those days was great sport, for it meant a big dinner and big fun. Some went without breakfast, expecting there would be something spread at the 'raising.' But there was not. When dinner time came the man who owned the place went away with his family to a big meal. No invitation was given us. It was then we all began to bend as in pain and cry out so that our ungrateful neighbor could hear that our stomachs were 'pinchey.' The locality was ever afterwards known as that, and when the town grew up it took the name."

The Pennsylvania's Earnings.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Pennsylvania lines for September, 1898, compared with the corresponding month of 1897: Decrease in gross earnings, $69,500; decrease in expenses, $142,300; increase in net earnings, $72 800. Lines west of Pittsburg: Increase in gross earnings, $188,100; increase in expenses, $173,800; increase in net earnings, $14,300. For nine months ending September 30, there is a decrease in net earnings of $3,200 on the lines east of Pittsburg, and a decrease in net earnings of $335,800 on the lines west of Pittsburg.

Prosperity in Akron.

A year ago a large business seeking an opening in Akron would certainly have found many stores in which to locate. But a big Eastern concern is now confronted with the strange condition of thinking this an elegant city to locate in and yet can find no suitable place unoccupied. This speaks well for the return of prosperity.—Beacon-Journal.

Handbook of the Tariff.

The understanding of the complicated provisions of the new tariff law has been greatly simplified by the issuance of this manual To digest the tariff law is no easy task, but to digest the food taken into the gastric receptacle is rendered easy by the use of that thorough stomachic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It prevents and cures malarial, kidney and rheumatic trouble, remedies nervousness and insomnia, and removes constipation and biliousness. Appetite, as well as the ability to satisfy it without subsequent abdominal disturbance, is restored by this fine stomachic, which also accelerates convalescence. Persons in the decline of life and the infirm of every age and sex find it of material assistance.

A Sure Sign of Croup.

Hoarseness in a child that is subject to croup is a sure indication of the approach of the disease. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough has appeared, it will prevent the attack. Many mothers who have croupy children always keep this remedy at hand and find that it saves them much trouble and worry. It can always be depended upon and it is pleasant to take. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Opera block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main street.

When you are nervous and sleepless, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It makes the nerves strong and gives refreshing sleep

Do not use a baking powder of doubtful quality when, for a few cents more, you can buy

Cleveland's
Baking Powder

a pure cream of tartar powder with a record of 28 years' use among the best housekeepers.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Uncovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

An electric railway is to be built from Norwalk to Sandusky.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bartuff, in North Erie street, a son.

Miss Welker is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Theodore Wentz, in Canal Dover.

Mrs. Mary J. Benedict, of Akron, is a guest at the W. D. Benedict residence.

Jesse G. Nold left on Saturday for New York, where he expects to make his future home.

Walter Ware, of Milford, N. H., is visiting at the residence of J. K. Russell, in East Main street.

Seven hundred and ten prisoners have been received at the county workhouse since January 1.

The next meeting of the Bi-County Teachers' Association will be held at Alliance, April 7 and 8.

George Schrock is putting up a building on Columbian Heights which will be opened as a restaurant in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Zay, of Findlay, are guests at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gribble, Mrs. Zay's parents, in East Main street.

The annual meeting of the Northwestern Ohio Teachers' Association will be held at Sandusky Friday and Saturday, November 25-26.

Joseph Blough, of Wooster, aged 40 years, died on Monday from the effects of a wound received on Sunday while jumping over a fence.

The 381st anniversary of the reformation was observed with appropriate services at St. Paul's and St. John's Lutheran churches on Sunday.

The barracks being built at Wooster for the accommodation of the Eighth regiment will be under roof by Friday, if the weather continues favorable.

The Rev. John I. Wilson went to Minerva on Monday to attend the first district conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, in session yesterday and today.

Cleveland capitalists have bought two farms between Strasburg and Canal Dover, and will build and immense plant for the manufacture of tile and fire brick.

Sebastian Huwig, who was injured in the Krause No. 3 mine last week, is now able to be about on crutches. His leg was not fractured as at first supposed, but badly sprained.

Mrs. Charles Bartruff fell while descending the cellar steps Sunday morning, breaking her arm. The Bartruffs reside in North Erie street and Mr. Bartruff is a W. & L. E. engineer.

The ladies of the Lutheran Sunday School of West Brookfield will hold a box social at the residence of Mrs. R. Reinoehl, west of town, on Thursday, Nov. 3. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

At the recent meeting of the Lutheran joint synod of Ohio and other states, which convened at Fort Wayne, Ind., Frederick H. Snyder, of this city, was elected a member of the publication board.

Charles S. Cramer, the roundhouse foreman and wreckmaster at Alliance for the Pennsylvania Company, has been promoted to the foremanship of the Pennsylvania Company engine house at Allegheny.

Nothing has been heard from DeWitt Cunningham since he mysteriously disappeared one week ago. No alarm is felt, however, as the young man has relatives in Lima, whom he has wished to visit for some time.

George Williams, formerly of the firm of Morgan & Co., has been appointed assistant superintendent of the district branch of the Prudential Insurance Company, to succeed Eugene Shaub, who has been transferred to Canton.

Alliance was visited by a gang of professional burglars early Sunday morning. Five houses were entered, but little of value was taken, the thieves evidently being after money only, as watches and jewelry were left untouched.

Charles Friend and Miss Edwards were married at Valley Junction Monday. The bride resides on Columbian Heights, in this city, and Mr. Friend is in the employ of the W. & L. E. railway. Mr. and Mrs. Friend will reside in Massillon.

Work is increasing at the Massillon district mines, and the railway companies are now furnishing nearly the number of cars required. The prospects for the winter appear brighter to the miners than at any previous time during the year.

A score of friends who unexpectedly called Tuesday afternoon were pleasantly entertained by Mrs. Elizabeth James, whose birthday anniversary it was. A number from Newman were present. Mrs. James's home is at 49 West Tremont street.

Recovering from the surprise which came with the sudden advent of a score or more of friends and neighbors Tuesday evening, Mr and Mrs. Adam Stephan, of 257 Wellman street, set about entertaining their guests, and succeeded wonderfully well.

Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Taggart have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Carrie Lydia, to Clarence Per Lee McLain, Wednesday evening, November 16, at 6 o'clock. The at home cards are dated after February 1, 39 High street, Massillon.

The Rev. James Kuhn, pastor of St Mary's church, who has been ill for several weeks, has gone to Cleveland, where he expects to rest and fully recuperate his strength. During his absence the Rev. Mr. Bonaventure, of Cleveland, will conduct services here.

The shipments of freight from the W. & L. E. station in Massillon last month were the heaviest during any month in the history of the road. Agent Hansen has not yet completed his report, but he is convinced that the above statement will be substantiated.

Willie Zemkaehr, the three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Zemkaehr, of Maximo, was probably fatally shot by his six-year-old brother. The children were playing with an old revolver when the accident occurred The boy was resting comfortably when last heard from, and the physicians say there is a slight hope for his recovery.

S. A. Stalcup, manager of the Central Union Telephone Company at Massillon, was in town last Thursday in the interest of his company, the intention being to change the route and to rebuild the toll line between Wooster, Orrville and Massillon. A private line will also be run in here for the purpose of furnishing their customers with stock quotations.—Orrville Crescent.

The women of St. Timothy's church are meeting every Wednesday afternoon in order to make preparations for their annual Christmas market, which will be held on December 9 Orders will be taken for aprons, comforts, fancy work, water color drawings, hand-painted china, burnt work, in fact everything which can be suggested in the line of artistic holiday gifts. Telephone No. 256

Tuesday the Morgan Engineering Company, made the largest shipment of heavy machinery ever sent at once from this city. There were fifteen carloads, the output consisting chiefly of gun carriages, disappearing and barbette, for eight-inch and twelve-inch guns. These are another installment of the government contract and were sent to Baltimore and other points. An electric traveling crane was shipped to Montana.—Alliance Review.

The Massillon Stoneware Company has connected itself with the Ohio State Insurance Company, whose nature is much the same as that of a trust, and whose purpose is to maintain prices. Mr. Boerner, one of the officers of the company, stated today that the first beneficial result of the connection with the insurance concern is an increase in wages for employes. It is a 12½ per cent increase, and has already gone into effect. The Massillon Company looks forward to a prosperous season.

Private Frank Eckstein, Company K, Eighth Ohio, a former resident of Massillon and a nephew of John Eckstein, of this city, will arrive here on Saturday. Private Eckstein has been ill for many months with typhoid pneumonia and other diseases, and he is by no means well yet. He is now at Jamaica, L. I. Dr. Shilling, of Canton, went to the hospital some time ago and asked to have him removed. The authorities then refused to permit this, but the aid of Senator Hanna was solicited, the result being the young man's release.

Prof. E. A. Jones, William Johns, M. W. Oberlin, Frank A. Hanna, James Collier, Miss Anne Smith, Miss Margaret Morgan and Miss Charlotte Smith were the Massillonians who attended the Saturday session of the Bi-County Teachers' Association held in Wooster. All returned Saturday evening. Prof. Jones was to have read a paper on "Some of the Needs of the Country Schools," but owing to the lateness of the hour when that part of the programme was reached, it was agreed, upon the motion of Mr. Jones himself, to reserve what was yet to come for the next session. Miss Reilley, of Massillon, according to the programme, was to have discussed one of the papers read, but for some reason she was not present.

The body of Private Edward B. Strobel, Company B, Eighth Ohio, was given military burial Tuesday. Brief services were conducted at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Morris, in Summit street, at 12:30 o'clock. The funeral address was delivered by the Rev. J. F. Clokey in the Presbyterian church, and the services there were attended by several hundred people. The deceased was a popular young man, and sorrowing friends who knew him when he resided in Massillon, anxious to prove their respect and esteem, crowded the church. A large number of citizens of Barberton, who came to Massillon in special cars, attended the services and marched in the funeral procession. Mr. Strobel was a resident of Barberton at the time of his enlistment. Major Charles Weybrecht, of Alliance, and Captain Feederlee, of Akron, the latter accompanied by a firing squad and a number of other members of Company B, as well as the soldiers now in Massillon, all in uniform, were present. The pallbearers were members of Company B.

A Narrow Escape

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. D., "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four Doctors gave me up saying that I could only live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined that if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God I am saved and now a well and healthy woman. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store. Regular price 50c and $1.00, guaranteed or price refunded

The Sure LaGrippe Cure.

There is no use suffering from this dreadful malady if you will only get the right remedy. You are having pain all through your body, your liver is out of order, have no appetite, no life or ambition, have a bad cold, in fact are completely used up. Electric Bitters are the only remedy that will give you prompt and sure relief. They act directly on your liver, stomach and kidneys, tone up the whole system and make you feel like a new being. They are guaranteed to cure or price refunded. For sale at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store, only 50c per bottle.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation, sick headaches. 25c at druggists.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

EDWARD BENJAMIN STROBEL.

Another Massillon man has given up his life for his country. Private Edward B. Strobel, Company B, Eighth Ohio, sick with malaria and diabetes when he arrived from Cuba, became bedridden about the middle of last week and thereafter grew steadily weaker, death occurring at ten minutes after 7 o'clock Sunday evening. Mr. Strobel was strong and healthy when he enlisted in the army in April at Akron, he being at that time a resident of Barberton, having moved to that city from Massillon about two years before. He had been in Massillon nearly all the time since returning from the army. He died at the home of his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Morris, in Summit street.

Mr. Strobel was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Strobel, of 106 Jarvis avenue, was 25 years of age and was born in Massillon. With the exception of the last two and a half years he had spent his entire life in this city. He was married in August, 1895, and shortly afterwards moved to Barberton. He leaves no children. For many years Mr. Strobel was employed in the works of Russell & Company, where he learned the trade of machinist. He was a member of the Presbyterian church while a resident of this city, but there being no church of that denomination in Barberton, he united with the Methodist church upon his removal to that city, and at the time of his enlistment was the superintendent of the Sunday school. He served two terms as the president of the Massillon Christian Endeavor Union. He was a member of the Royal Arcanum, and that society will attend the funeral in a body.

Services will be held at the Morris residence at 12:30 o'clock and at the Presbyterian church at 1 o'clock on Tuesday. The Rev. J. F. Clokey will officiate Arrangements are being made for the attendance of a large number of the soldiers now in this vicinity. Charles E. Strobel, of Cleveland, brother of the deceased, is already in the city, and word has been sent to relatives and friends at other points. It is expected that they will arrive in Massillon tonight or tomorrow.

WILLIAM W. MOOSE.

William W. Moose, who was stricken with paralysis on Friday, died at his home at 383 North Mill street at 10 o'clock Sunday night. He leaves a wife and four children. The funeral will be held from St. Mary's church on Wednesday morning. Mr. Moose was employed at the rolling mill for many years, and held the respect and esteem of all who knew him. Mr. Moose was overcome by the heat while at work at the mill some time ago. His brain was affected. Afterwards typhoid fever set, and then came the stroke of paralysis, causing death.

JAMES M'CONNELL.

James McConnell, one of the oldest and best known residents of Stark county, died at 9 o'clock Monday night at the residence of Arvine Crofut, in Tuscarawas township. Mr. McConnell was ninety years of age and death resulted from a general breaking down of the system. The funeral will be held from the Crofut residence at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, and interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery. Mr. McConnell was born in Pennsylvania and came to Stark county fifty years ago. For many years he lived in Jackson township, but since the death of his wife he has made his home with the Crofuts. Mr. McConnell enjoyed an extensive acquaintance in Massillon. He is survived by five children, three sons and two daughters, all living in the West. N. B. McConnell, of Ft Scott, Kan., and Mrs. Hildenbrand, of Warsaw, Ind., were with their father when death occurred.

RUTH PAUL.

Ruth Paul, the 5-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otto J. Paul, who reside in Paul street, died Monday night of diphtheria. The child was taken seriously ill in the morning and grew rapidly worse. The funeral was conducted privately from the residence at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The remaining two children are ill with the disease.

MRS. JOHN ABALE.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Nov. 2.—Mrs. John Abale, sr., was stricken with paralysis on Tuesday morning and died at 5:30 in the afternoon. The deceased was 63 years of age and a widow, her husband having died twenty years ago. While preparing breakfast Mrs. Abale fell into a state of unconsciousness from which she never rallied. She had been a resident of Millport for the past forty years and was highly respected by all who knew her. She is survived by seven children, five daughters and two sons. The funeral services will be held from the residence at 12 o'clock on Friday.

JOHN STUHLDREHER.

The body of John Stuhldreher, who died in the Cleveland state hospital for the insane, was brought to Massillon on Wednesday morning. The deceased was 35 years of age, and was the son of Theodore Stuhldreher, who resides in Jackson township. About three years ago Mr. Stuhldneher was kicked by a horse, being thrown against a stone wall with such force as to render him unconscious for a long time. His brain was affected. He was taken to the asylum three months ago. The immediate cause of death is not known. The funeral will take place on Friday, but the hour has not yet been decided upon. The body is now at the Kitchen residence in North Mill street, and will not be moved until the day of the funeral. Mr. Stuhldreher was married. Since his removal to Cleveland his wife has resided at the home of the deceased's father.

WILLIAM HOLCHER.

William Holcher, of Pigeon Run, died Tuesday, after an extended illness with lung fever. Mr. Holcher was 49 years of age and leaves a family. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock Thursday morning and interment will be made in the Meyers cemetery.

NEWS FROM CANTON.

The Indictment Against A. E. Walcutt Nollied.

NO DESIRE NOW TO PROSECUTE.

Bigamy was the charge Preferred—A Massillon Woman Sues for Divorce—Was Deserted by Her Husband—Other Important Happenings at the County Seat.

CANTON, Nov. 2.— The indictment against Albert E. Walcutt was nollied by Judge Taylor Tuesday. Walcutt was indicted nearly a year ago on the charge of bigamy, complaint having been filed by Lottie Hallam, of Canton, who claimed to be Walcutt's common law wife. The evidence submitted showed that Walcutt had lived with the Hallam woman for several years and had introduced her as his wife to friends and relatives. Later he married Miss Emma Herman, also of Canton. The indictment was nollied on the grounds that the Hallam woman and her parents now have no desire to prosecute. Action has been commenced by the latter to secure a divorce and the case is now pending.

Arnold Maurer, of Canton, aged 13 years, was found guilty of truancy this morning by Judge Wise and sentenced to the boys' industrial school. Young Maurer will be taken away tomorrow. The damage case of John F. Charters vs. Turenne Getz, of Massillon, which was assigned for trial Tuesday, has been continued. The case of Jesse Haughton's administrator vs the W. & L. E railway, has been set for trial November 9.

Lena M. Smith has applied for a divorce from Adam H. Smith. They were married in Massillon in June 1893, and the petition alleges that in October 1898, the defendant deserted his wife and two minor children leaving them no means of support. Mrs. Smith also desires temporary relief and a final decree of alimony. Mr. Smith is a motorman in the employ of the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company.

Frank Eckroate, of Navarre, assigned yesterday to Edward J. Walker. The assets are estimated at $1,200, but the liabilities are not given. The assignment covers ten acres of land and farm implements and stock.

The will of Jonas R. Walter, of Tuscarawas township, has been admitted to probate. The will of Ellen Van Dnye, of Paris township, has been admitted to probate. Inventory has been filed in the guardianship of Harmon Schriver, of Massillon. The administrator of the estate of Jacob Gise, of Massillon, has filed a substitue final account. Jacob Snyder has been appointed administrator of the estate of Susanna Snyder, of Osnaburg.

A marriage license has been granted to Edward E. Leininger and Alice J. Krisher, of Massillon.

NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

NORTH LAWRENCE NOTES.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Nov. 2.—C. Klein is converting his tenant house from a one and a half to a two-story dwelling.

James Brown is just about completing the first section of the new ditch.

Fred Harmon entertained his brothers, John and Henry, over Sunday. The former resides in Missouri and the latter in Illinois. It is about fifteen years since they left Ohio.

Joseph Newstetter, of Massillon, was the guest of David Newstetter and family Sunday.

The Rev. J. H. Miller attended a business meeting of the church at Canal Fulton last week.

The new house of Cyrus Rowe is completed and is ready for occupancy.

B. Staver says he will have 125 bushels of corn per acre this fall.

Mayor McCadden and Daniel Harmon, of Canal Fulton, were in town on Tuesday looking after their political fences.

D. K. Eberly was in Wooster on business on Tuesday.

Jack Kirk is erecting a new barn.

The Hallowe'en was present on Monday evening at the residence of Dr. B. C. Bilkey. A number were so unfortunate as to be caught by the doctor, and having their identity discovered.

NOTES FROM NEWMAN.

NEWMAN, Nov 3.—The old homestead of Thomas James, deceased, which has been occupied by Edward Ecanbert and family, until Tuesday of last week, when he moved his effects to North Lawrence, was burned down on Wednesday morning.

The roll call exercises at our village church, proved to be a grand treat for all present. The Rev. Mr. Roper and George T. Harvey, of Canton, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Lister left a good impression among our people.

George Williams, of this place, who has been connected with the Prudential Insurance Company as their agent for some time past, has been promoted to the position of assistant superintendent, with headquarters in Massillon. Mr. Williams thoroughly merited this worthy recognition from his company, for the efficiency and precision that characterizes his business transactions. There are at present four of our young men representing the above named company, as their agents, and they are meeting with well deserved success.

Most of our coal mines are running full time, when cars can be secured.

The political pot is beginning to simmer, and the respective candidates are bustling to secure their friends.

E. A. Witter and Margaret Davies, of Massillon, spent Sunday with their many Newman friends.

It has been observed that the Central Labor Union, of Cleveland, is opposed to the national industrial commission, of which our own M. D. Ratchford is a member. This was to be expected, for the above alleged labor union is usually opposed to everything that does not go their way, which is ironclad socialism. We are reliably informed that when our miner representatives called upon this august body, requesting their assistance in boycotting the West Virginia coal, they were given to distinctly understand that unless they came under the socialistic banner there would be no assistance rendered them. Such labor organizations inflict more injury on honest toil than all other evils combined, and our labor representatives oon learn to leave them severely alone.

HIRED HANDS' WORK IS DONE.

WILMOT, Nov. 2.—Henry Kreiling and family are now residents of our village.

R. L. Rowland is visiting relatives in the vicinity of Nashville, Holmes county.

The township trustees held a meeting on Saturday afternoon.

Fred Nauman is having a lot of timber sawed into railroad ties and bridge lumber.

A great number of hired hands on farms have finished their summer work and are now ready to work by the day.

NOTES FROM CRYSTAL SPRING.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Nov. 2.—Jas. Meiner is having a tile cellar wall put under his residence.

The Mudbrook, Sonnhalter, Crystal Spring and Hernbrook mines are in full operation every day.

But very little interest was taken in Hallowe'en, Monday night, and only a few gates were misplaced.

The Crystal Spring Orchestra made its debut Saturday night, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fashbaugh, at McDonaldsville, the occasion being Mr. Fashbaugh's thirty-ninth brithday anniversary, about twenty-five people went from this place, and did not regret the trip.

Chas. Schley Baker has accepted a position with William Leonard.

Lewis Hare, of Hamilton, Canada, is visiting in town.

AS VIEWED ABROAD.

The Effect a Big Republican Majority Will Have in Europe.

With the letter which appears below, THE INDEPENDENT received the following note from Mr Edward A. King:

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

"The enclosed copy of letter from Consul Skinner to Mr. Tayler is so good that I have given it to the press."

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
MARSEILLES, Oct. 8, 1898.

Honorable Robert W. Tayler, Lisbon, O.

DEAR MR. TAYLER—I suppose our people are little disposed to bother about what the effete monarchies of Europe do or say about the United States, but if they were I am sure that they would rise up and with one accord make the election of a Republican Congress unanimous. In Europe, the return of a Republican Congress by a large majority, will be construed as a definite indication that the Americans are standing shoulder to shoulder, know what they want and are going to have it. Such a Republican victory would put a broad foundation under the international respect which the United States enjoys because of the triumphant conclusion of the war. It would give the President new weapons with which to fight new foreign complications, and would enable us to put a better face forward in every foreign transaction. On the other hand, a defeat for the administration, or partial victory, would be construed as popular doubt at home of the wisdom of our new policy and encourage opposition to it from abroad.

You have no idea what the war has meant to Americans in Europe. When I came over here, I was amazed to find that among the common people the United States stood about on a level with Brazil and Uraguay. Time and again, have I been asked in good faith to look up matters in South American cities by people who had only the most hazy notions about America, and scarcely know that it included two continents The war has taught more American geography than a hundred years of history. The whole spirit of the people has undergone a change, and if we could eliminate the terrible suffering the war has caused, it could be truly said that it has more than paid for itself in the confidence it has awakened at home and the respect it has inspired abroad

Trusting that your majority will be larger than ever and that your good work in the House may continue uninterruptedly, I remain,

Faithfully yours,

ROBERT P. SKINNER.

See the wonderful Theol. This beautiful young woman has created a sensation in all the leading cities in the country. She is the bright, peculiar star of Genaro & Coxey's Star Specialty Co.

America's Greatest
Medicine is
Hood's Sarsaparilla,
Which absolutely
Cures every form of
Impure blood, from
The pimple on your
Face to the great
Scrofula sore which
Drains your system.
Thousands of people
Testify that Hood's
Sarsaparilla cures
Scrofula, Salt Rheum,
Dyspepsia, Malaria,
Catarrh, Rheumatism,
And That Tired
Feeling. Remember this
And get Hood's
And only Hood's.

ROYAL
Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE SUN STOOD STILL.

Therefore It Must Have Been Moving, Says Francisco.

INFIDELITY TAUGHT IN SCHOOLS.

A Rescue Mission Worker Speaks on a Variety of Interesting Subjects—Evil Work of Youthful Pastors—End of the World in Sight—Democratic Party in a Bad Way.

Joseph Francisco, who is in Massillon assisting the Rescue Mission in saving souls, has original ideas on many subjects. When Mr. Francisco left his Brazilian home, some fifty years ago, he was as thoughtless and gay and as tired of the Portuguese ways of his native land as a lively youth of 18 could be. After a residence of some length in America, however, he began to take things more seriously, reading, studying and thinking, until at last, sixteen years ago, in the language of the revivalist, he found himself at the cross. Mr. Francisco fought in the civil war with the Union army, and his first vote was cast for Lincoln. His English is by no means perfect, though he never fails to interest the large crowds which gather nightly to hear him.

"Pretty corrupt business is politics," said Mr. Francisco today. "The Republican party used to be a good old party, but it's getting bad. And still it's not like the Democratic side, there's where you find the refuse. I don't vote any ticket now, but if I did it would be the Prohibition ticket, and yet I know there are bad men voting that way. But politicians are not the only people who do wrong. The whole world is growing more wicked every day. Unbelievers are growing more numerous right along. Preachers are doing lots of injury, especially the young preachers. They are helping to bring infidelity into the world. They don't preach in the good old way, but put things in such a way that almost anybody can get to heaven, no matter whether he has faith and righteousness or not. The awful state of things predicted in the Bible is here, and the end is not far off. Of course no one can say exactly when the end will come, but it will be within 102 years.

"Infidelity is taught even in the schools. The books say that the sun does not move, but that the earth revolves about it. Why, then, did Joshua call upon the sun to stand still for a day or such matter if it was not moving? The Bible says it stopped, and the Bible is truth itself. The sun moves around the earth, for the Bible says so, and whoever don't believe that it does, don't believe the Book of Truth."

A HUNTER KILLED.

Edward Collins is Accidentally Shot by a Companion.

A special from Canal Dover to the Cleveland Leader says: "Authentic information comes here of the killing of a young man by accident while out hunting near Linden Tree, a small mining village about twelve miles north of this city. Edward Collins, a well known young man, aged 22 years, with several comrades were out for a day's sport shooting rabbits. All had guns, and one of the number named Morgan Lewis was about to fire at a rabbit when Collins ran in front of the gun and received the full charge of a heavy shot in the small of the back at short range. The vertebrae were shattered and Collins was carried to his home, over a mile distance, in a dying condition. He rallied, however, and lived until the day following the shooting, when he died. The accident has cast a gloom over the entire community, and Lewis, who was once his boon companion, is on the verge of collapse over the sad occurence."

GEORGE STARK KILLED.

Massillon Man Meets With a Fatal Accident in Minneapolis.

A telegram was received in the city today from Minneapolis which stated that George Stark, who left Massillon about three months ago, had been killed at that place. The particulars of the accident are not yet known. Mr. Stark was connected with the force of one of the Minneapolis railway offices. When in this city he was employed as a clerk in the W. & L. E. railway yards. Mr. Stark was about 22 years of age. A brother, William Stark, a W. & L. E. conductor, resides on Columbian Heights. His parents live in Canton. J. C. Lowe is a cousin of the deceased, and it was to him that the telegram was sent. The body will be taken to Canton for interment.

For Sale.

Three Jersey cows, from four to six years old, two fresh and one due soon, either one gives from seven to eight hundred gallons a year. Also some young heifers. MRS. CLEMENT RUSSELL, Massillon, O.

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DANCE OF FILIPINOS.

WIERD DANCE OF THE NATIVES INTENDED TO EXORCISE SPIRITS.

The Priest in a Frenzy Slashes Himself With a Knife, Often Inflicting Fatal Injuries While His Blood Spurts Out on the Assembled Crowd

Like most peoples who have not crossed the border line separating civilization from savagery, the natives of the Philippine Islands have many strang customs, and perpetrate horrors which cause a shudder among more refined nations. None of these customs is more imposing, as few could possibly be more weird and terrible, than the Devil Dance of the natives, who resort to it whenever they believe the evil spirit has come among them and they are resolved to cast it out. This spirit, according to the popular superstition, does not, however, come into the village, but takes up its abode in a banyan tree in some adjacent plain, from which it can only be exorcised by the manifestations of the priest.

For this purpose a night is fixed, the place haunted of the evil spirit is determined and at the appointed time out of their huts, out of the streets, out of the villages, come the men and the women and the children, all eager to participate in the ceremony, all eager to dethrone the devil. Through the darkness of the night under the star-lit sky, flows the stream of humanity to the spot which has been selected for the rite. There a fire is lighted and the offerings which are to be made to the officiating priest—the fowls and the goats and the other dainties—are gathered together and made ready, while the whole community forms a circle round the tree. Presently the priest appears. On his head is a high, conical cap, from the end of which depends a red tassel. On his body is the moki, a long robe, extending from the shoulders to the ankles, on which are embroidered in red silk figures supposed to represent the goddesses of smallpox, murder, cholera and other diseases. In one hand he carries a spear and a bow, whose strings when struck emit a low, booming sound, while in the other hand is a curved sacrificial knife—practically a sickle—on whose blade are engraved many curious figures.

The man has either worked himself up into a state of intense nervous excitement, or else, as is common with savage nations, has taken a decoction of some powerful drug in order to produce a condition of mental exaltation. From one cause or other, however, his gait is invariably curious and staggering. He advances through the crowd into the centre of the circle, where he seats himself, while the men and the women exhibit the offerings which they are ready to make. Seemingly oblivious of their presence, however, is the half-maddened priest, who sits doubled up swaying slowly from side to side, while he hums or croons some inspiring melody of madness. Working himself up into a state of greater and greater excitement, or as the drug begins to exercise a greater and greater effect, his hands begin to twitch and his movements become more marked. His body seems to quiver and huge drops of perspiration stands out upon his skin. All this while the beaters of the tom-toms and the other makers of barbaric music have been keeping up an increasing disturbance. The music gets faster and faster.

All at once the priest leaps to his feet with a shriek. With outstretched arms and beating feet he cries aloud, "I am God! I am the true God!" and in that state the assembled crowd makes its offerings, and begs for information as to what will be the effect of the evil spirit upon them, while it prays to be saved from its machinations. The movements of the dancing priest grow wilder.

With the sharp sacrificial knife, he cuts himself and slashes his body, while his blood spurts out upon the men and women near at hand, and mingles with the sacrifices that are to be consumed. Wilder and wilder he becomes and at times it has happened that he has even inflicted a fatal wound upon himself. If this untoward circumstance, however, does not take place, he dances and dances on until the drug has worked itself out, or until, through exhausion, he falls headlong to the ground. Then he retires, washes his wounds and goes back to his home as if nothing had happened. But the crowd is happy, the people are content. The devil has been banished from the banyan tree, and life is once more free from the evil in the pleasant village.

Terrible as is this orgy, it is yet the least terrible of all the forms of devil-dancing practised by these people, for if the priest be a member of the order of the Panditas the ceremony becomes even more alarming. These Panditas are a set of men who practice sorceey, and according to their tenets, one of their chief missions on earth is to murder Christians. They have a set of followers who are called Juramontados, who are bound to carry out whatever commands may be given to them, and have therefore been in this respect, aptly compared to the Nihilists or to the members of the Italian Mafia. Once admitted as a member of the Order of the Pandita, the individual is trained by the priest so as to become a fit subject for his purpose. To this end he is given exercises which will make his muscles stronger and his limbs more supple, while at the same time developing his nervous force and making him more emotional.

When fully trained these Panditas will undertake any duty, however hazardous, and will attack a body of Christians far outnumbering themselves, with utter disregard and with as much composure as a regiment of our own soldiers going against a foe. During these excursions against Christians the Juramentados carry remarkable weapons—the kreese, a short, beautiful sword, with its curved handle, which is the chief weapon of the Malays—as well as the saw-tooth sword, made from the blade of the sword-fish.

A part of this, near where it joins the snout of the sea monster, is cut down so as to form a handle, while the serrated teeth, which run down each side to the end, are sharpened until they become like the points of a dagger. When they have been armed wit these weapons for an expedition the Juramentados go to the temple where their idols are set up, in order to take a last look at the face deftly and to stimulate themselves for the duty which they have undertaken.

SCIENCE IN CLOTHES.

Entertaining Discourse on the Problem of Dress.

The writer in last Sunday's New York Tribune discourses entertainingly on the scientific problems involved in the clothes we wear. Attention is first called to the fact that science is daily showing us the wonders of electricity and proving the powers of telepathy. Prentice Mulford assures us "thoughts are things," and our clothing absorbs our thoughts; therefore dressing has became more than a mere donning of garments. "Your thought is an invisible emanation ever going from you." Mulford declares, "and if such clothing be worn long, it becomes saturated with this sentiment. Every thought of ours is a part of our real selves; our last thought is part of our latest, newest self."

Therefore, if one wears old clothes one absorbs into one's newest self of to-day the old thought one has previously cast off and with which these clothes are saturated. One may then absorb into one's newer self of to-day, something of every mood of anger, irritation, or anxiety, sent from one while wearing these garments. It is possible to be each day a newer man or woman than one was yesterday, and one wants as much as possible to keep that newness and freshness unmixed with oldness.

It is claimed that there is no economy, only loss of power, in wearing old clothes. Not even a snake, for the sake of economy, will crawl into its old skin casting it. Nature never economizes after the fashion of man by putting old plumage on a bird. If she did the face of nature would be as that of old coats and trousers, or a second hand clothing store. It is healthful to live amid plenty of color. What so pleases the eye and rests the mind. What rests the mind rests the body. In dress and the furnishing of homes there are ten new shades where there was one twenty years ago. What an improvement is the attire of to-day with its coloring, on the somberness of that of our ancestors!

One should always put on fresh apparel for dinner or the theatre, or any social gathering. If the business suit is worn to dinner, opera or party, one's business self is then brought to a place where all business should be laid aside and forgotten in order that business should be better attended to the next day. One should always be tastefully and neatly dressed, as much so in the privacy of one's own home as in public, for she who fells herself tastefully attired, ill carry on her face the impression and result of such dressing. So the expression of the face improve through persistent, tasteful dressing; the whole body moulds itself according to the moods or mental state of the spirit. If slovenly habit of attire predominates, the same expression in some form will mould itself upon the face, because the face will shape its expression in accordance with the prevailing mood of mind.

The Process of Reformation.

Some remarkable statements were made at a meeting in the United Charities building, New York, by Mrs. Johnson, the manager of the womans' prison at Sherborn, Mass. It would seem hardly credible that separate reformatories for women are a very modern innovation, were it not that it is still the almost universal practice throughout the country to confine prisoners of both sexes in the same building, and frequently with very imperfect separation. The experiment appears to have been highly successful in Massachusetts. The manager of the institution studies such cases as it comes to her, as a physician studies cases of disease, and instead of an unvarying regeim and identical does adopts such treatment as seems required by individual conditions. Flowers, music and animals are made instrumentalities of refinement, and instruction in sewing and all forms of household work is systematically given. Although the inmates of this reformatory number three hundred, there is but one dungeon, which is almost never used, and of the forty cells only nine are occupied. Outdoor work is provided in the fields and in the gardens, and the culture of silk worms proves an absorbing occupation, the women often begging to be allowed to work at it till ten o'clock at night. Good conduct is rewarded by promotion to the social scale, and finally by discharge on parole. Positions in private families are secured for these discharged women, the conditions of the arrangement being carefully guarded, and so successful has this system of employment proved that there are now actually over a thousand applications for these servants that cannot be filled. It must be admitted that this fact is conclusive as to the merits of Mrs. Johnson's system at least as administered by her. If people are more and more anxious to secure discharged convicts as members of their households, it is evident that the process of reformation is a real and not a sham one.

FARM GROWN FEED

Wanted by the Western Dairyman With Which to Balance Up Wheat.

One thing which the western dairyman most lacks is a nitrogenous grain feed with which to balance up corn. Milk production requires for best results a ration containing a larger amount of protein than is found in any of the grains usually grown on the farm. The consequence is that the dairyman who desires to feed a balanced ration is compelled to purchase by-products that are rich in protein, and the advantage it would be to him if he could grow nitrogenous grains that would furnish a balance for corn is obvious, for feedstuffs that one has to purchase always cost more than those that are farm grown. In coarse forage there is no such lack, for the dairyman can grow clover hay, which, if cut at the proper time, makes of itself a well balanced forage ration. What the dairyman needs is a grain that he can grow that will occupy the same place with respect to corn and other grains now grown on western farms that clover occupies with respect to the hay made from timothy and other grasses. Such a grain is needed, too, for growing animals which require a larger proportion of lean meat-making food than is contained in the cereals commonly grown. Only a small portion of the West is within the section where peas grow naturally and well, or pea meal might be made the balancer for the corn that is grown everywhere; and wherever, by a little coaxing, field peas can be made to grow, those who are engaged in dairying ought to try them for they will afford a refuge from the evil effect of an unbalanced ration on the one hand and going to market for feedstuffs in the shape of by-products on the other. Over a considerable portion of the West it seems not unlikely that in the soy bean, which is very rich in protein, may be found the grain that the western dairyman is looking for. It has been grown for a number of years at the Kansas Experiment station and in a larger and more practical way on many of the Kansas farms. Quite a number of farmers are trying the soy bean in a moderate way throughout Iqwa and Nebraska. It stands drouth wonderfully well and if the result of experiments with it may be relied upon, will mature seed wherever corn matures. There is some apprehension among those who have had only limited opportunity to try it as a dairy food that it will injure the quality of butter by making it waxy and excessively hard. There are indications that it produces an effect in this respect something similar to that which follows the feeding of cotton-seed meal in large quantities, but it is probable that this difficulty, which seems to attend a feeling of any highly nitrogenous food in considerable quantities would disappear when the dairyman has learned to mix it with other feedstuffs, such as corn and corn meal, in the right proportions. The soy bean is at least so promising as to be worthy of trial by all who feel the want of a home-grown balancer and who can afford to do a little experimenting.

Exercise for Laying Hens.

I have never known anything that would make a hen lay as well as taking plenty of exercise. The active hen does laying in the winter no matter what her breed may be. A lazy hen is usually, if not sick or hurt, a fat or an over-fed hen.

Did you ever think what effect exercise has on a fowl? Every time a hen moves a muscle, that muscle by its contraction forces all the blood out of itself, and a fresh supply comes into it when it relaxes. If this is kept up rapidly the blood will be caused to flow with much rapidity throughout the whole system. The fresh blood supply invigorates the organs, and especially those of digestion and egg production.

Heat is also produced by exercise, which aids in keeping the fowl warmer in cold season. The heat produced comes from the oxidation of the carbon or fat in the body. This relieves the fowl of fat which is so injurious to the egg producing organs when it collects around them.

Exercise is a tonic to their entire system and is the best and most reliable known.

Sowing Crop When Clover Fails.

When the clover crop has failed or if a field was not seeded last fall, but not to be sown this spring, a good substitute can be had by sowing a mixture of oats and barley, says the "Western Swineherd." Mix the seed in proportions of three parts barley to one of oats and sow two bushels to two and a half bushels per acre. Prepare the land for oats, sow with a seeder and cover harrowing thoroughly. Have the ground as fine as possible and well compacted so that if dry weather comes the crop will not be seriously injured. It is not desirable to sow with a seeder, harrow before seeding until the seed bed is thoroughly fined then cover the ground with a drill, having it set so that the seed will be covered two or two and a half inches. The crop will be ready for pasture as soon as it is tall enough to hide the ground.

Enough hogs must be on hand to keep it down, for if it gets large it will not be relished and consequently not eaten. If kept down it will furnish pasture during the entire spring and early summer, provided there is a sufficient amount of rainfall. By sowing at different times, this pasture can be made to last the entire season through. For the first crop seed as early as the ground is in condition, then every month to six weeks thereafter until the latter part of July. The crop can be grown wherever oats or wheat flourish. There is no difficulty in securing a stand and an excellent pasture can thus be secured. Everyone who has live stock, particularly hogs, should seed a small area this spring.

IN A BEEHIVE.

Some Information as to the Caring of Bees.

There are many people who have never become really acquainted with bees, and so learned to love them—as we may learn to love all creatures, no matter how small and insignificant, when we understand their wonderful ways—but who would like to know something about bee housekeeping.

It was long supposed that the queen bee directed all the movements of her numerous children in the hive, but this is now found to have been a mistake. The work of the hive goes on much the same, for a time, at least, if the queen is not there, but the bees do not work with the same energy when there are no young bees to take care of. The old ones do not live long in the summer, and if no young are hatched to take their places, the colony dwindles away and soon becomes too small to keep up the necessary warmth or to do the work of the hive. When this happens, the colony dies, or leaves its home and unites with another more prosperous colony.

There are a great many different kinds of work to be done in a beehive. The hive must be kept clean; worms or insects that get in must be destroyed and carried out; dead must be removed; every crack and crevice where the cold or some insect enemy might get in must be filled with propolos—a dark-reddish colored gum or resin gathered by the bees, and very sticky when warm; comb must be built and honey gathered; the queen and the young bees must be fed and taken care of, and the hive protected from robbers. When it is too cold in the hive for the young bees or grubs, a large number of bees stay in to keep up the warmth, and when it is too warm, the bees must cool the air of the hive. To do this a number of bees stand shoulder to shoulder, like well-trained soldiers, on each side of the entrance, rank behind rank, as far back into the hive as one can see, and raising themselves slightly on their forefeet, they fan the air with their wings. If the hive is not very warm, only a few bees engage in this work, and a passage is always left from the entrance down through the center of the fanning company, so that the regular work of the hive is not interrupted or hindered for a moment. Each bee seems to know just what to do without being told; each works for the benefit of all and will fight to the death to protect the stored honey.

Bees of the same family do not quarrel; yet we cannot tell whether they have affection for each other or not, for they drag out disabled bees, and kill their poor brothers, the drones, without mercy; and sometimes, if there are large numbers of grubs or larvae—which is the proper name of the unhatched bees—and if the honey-now in the flowers should cease suddenly, they are quite likely to pull the helpless bee babies out of the wax cradles and throw them away.

Colonies in the same yard, though they may be near relatives, sometimes attack each other and fight until dead bees lie thick around the besieged hive. The weaker colony is usually conquered; and the victors then plunder the hive and leave the others to starve, unless, as sometimes happens, the remnant of the conquered colony goes home with the victors.

The bees in a hive all know each other, and if a strange bee attempts to enter, it rarely gets more than two or three inches beyond the entrance before it is hustled out again. They do not sting it at first, for bees are not so cross and irritable as some suppose, but two or three will gather around the intruder, and taking hold of its legs or wings in their mouths will deliberately walk it out, just as a storekeeper, who caught some little boy with his hand in the sugar or apple barrel, might take him by the ear and lead him to the door.

When a hive becomes so full of bees and honey that there is no room for any more, and there is still plenty of honey in the fields, the bees make preparations to swarm; that is, they divide, and part of them seek a new home. For some time before they go they know what they are about to do. They build queen-cells and begin raising a queen to take the place of the old one, who always goes with the first swarm to the new home. Then they send out a party of from fifteen to fifty bees to look for a home in the woods, if there are any near, and to search for hollow trees or logs, or small caves in the rocks. When they have found a suitable place, they go back to the hive, and the next day, if the weather is fair, the swarm comes out and the scouts guide it to its new place of abode. Sometimes, if the home-hunters are long gone, the bees get impatient, and come out before they get back. Then the swarm clusters or clings together in a mass, on some tree or shrub and awaits their return.

As soon as the bees take possession of a new hive, they begin at once to carry out any dirt that may be in it; as soon as that is done they begin to build comb, always from the top of the hive downward. The wax of which the comb is built is produced by the bee, and if one looks closely, it may be seen in little scales or wafers between the rings on the under side of the body of a worker bee. These scales are very thin and small. Each worker has six little pockets on the under side of its body in which the scales of wax form. In building the comb, the bee puts a scale in place, pats it down or smiths it out, each bee adding another and another, so fast that the beautiful comb arises almost as if by magic. Much of the comb-building is done at night, and as soon as a comb is prepared for her use, the queen begins to deposit eggs in the cells; and when these begin to hatch, the colony is fully settled. Before the first cells in the comb of a new hive are finished, some of the bees begin to bring in honey, for the workers must be fed.

Very little of the nectar that is gathered from flowers is sweet enough to be classed as honey; and although much of the watery portion of it is thrown off by the bee before reaching the hive, the honey-cells are left uncovered until the warmth of the hive has caused sufficient evaporation to render the honey thick enough. It is then sealed and is ready for winter use.

WARTHORST & Co.

QUARRY.

BRICK. - - BRICK.

Massillon, O.

- - TRAVELER'S REGISTER. - -

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central [illegible] Time.

Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	9	4	15	31	11	
	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM	
Pittsb'gh lv	7 00	1 35	*6 30	†5 00	*5 00	
Beaver Falls "	8 05	2 39	7 30	6 16	5 49	
Columbiana "		2 49		7 28		
Destoria "	9 12	3 37		7 35		
Salem "	9 25	4 01	8 34	7 50	6 37	
Alliance { ar	9 50	4 30	8 55	8 20	6 55	
Alliance { lv	9 55	4 40	8 55	8 20	P M	
Maximo "		4 55		8 37		
Louisville "		5 06		8 49		
Canton "	10 26	5 27	9 27	9 05		
Massillon "	10 38	5 40	9 40	9 22		
Lawrence "		5 52		9 37		
Cartonville "		6 00		9 44		
Orrville "	11 01	6 08	10 06	9 55		
Smithville "		6 20		10 10		
Wooster "	11 18	6 31	10 26	10 22		
Shreve "		6 50		10 44		
Big Prairie "		7 02		10 54		
Lakeville "		7 07		10 57		
Loudonville "		7 16		11 10	39	
Perrysville "		7 25		11 20	AM	
Lucas "		7 43		11 34	AM	
Mansfield "	12 25	7 53	11 39	11 50	†6 30	
Crestline ar	12 50	8 25	11 59	12 25	6 55	
Bucyrus lv	1 18	PM	12 26	4 03	7 33	
Lima "	2 50		2 00	6 10	9 50	
Van Wert "	3 34		2 44	7 05	10 43	
Ft. Wayne ar	4 25		3 35	8 10	11 55	
Warsaw lv	5 31		4 42		1 28	
Plymouth "	5 18		5 18		2 10	
Valparaiso "	7 24		6 17		3 23	
Chicago ar	9 00		7 45		5 05	
	PM		AM	PM	PM	

Eastward.	20	8	4	6		
	AM	PM	PM	AM		
Chicago lv	†7 30	*3 00	*11 30	*2 45		
Valparaiso "	9 15	4 32	1 20	4 00		
Plymouth "	10 38	5 47	2 45	4 59		
Warsaw "	11 30	6 27	3 34	5 37		
Ft. Wayne ar	12 50	7 35	5 10	6 52		
Van Wert lv	2 18	8 49	6 36	..	22	
Lima "	3 15	9 30	7 36	8 30	AM	
Bucyrus "	5 19	11 19	9 45	10 09	5 20	
Crestline "	6 10	11 55	10 25	10 50	*5 45	
Mansfield "	6 40	12 20	10 52	11 15	5 45	
Lucas "	6 54			11 28	5 57	
Perrysville "	7 08			11 41	6 09	
Loudonville "	7 18			11 51	6 17	
Lakeville "	7 30			12 03	6 27	
Big Prairie "	7 33			12 12	6 31	
Shreve "	7 41			12 20	6 39	
Wooster "	8 03	1 30	12 10	12 49	7 00	
Smithville "	8 15			12 55	7 11	
Orrville "	8 30	1 51	12 34	1 10	7 25	
Burton City "	8 37				7 31	
Lawrence "	8 45			1 39	7 38	
Massillon "	9 03	2 18	1 01	1 55	7 50	
Canton "	9 20	2 34	1 20	2 05	8 06	
Louisville "	9 35			2 20	8 24	10
Maximo "	9 45			2 32	8 36	AM
Alliance { ar	10 00	3 10	1 55	2 45	8 50	AM
Alliance { lv	10 00	3 10	2 00	3 15	9 40	*9 35
Salem "	10 30	3 34	2 23	3 38	10 10	9 53
Leetonia "	10 45		2 43	b	10 25	
Columbiana "	10 54		2 50		10 34	
Beaver Falls "	11 58	4 45	3 55	4 45	11 45	10 41
Pittsb'gh ar	1 15	5 50	5 10	5 45	1 15	11 30
	A M	AM	PM	PM	PM	AM

Pullman Sleeping Cars on Nos. 5 and 15; Pullman Vestibule Dining and Sleeping Cars on No. 3 to Pittsburgh, No. 4 to Chicago, No. 6 to Pittsburgh where Nos. 4, 6, 8, 20 and 32 connect in Union Station for the East. Parlor Cars on Trains Nos. 10 and 11. Dark Faced type denotes Trains from 12 noon to 12 midnight. Light faced from 12 midnight to 12 noon.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‖Meals. ¶Flag Stop. b Stops to let off Cleveland passengers.

At Orrville connection is made with C., A. & C. Ry. train for Cleveland by Nos. 6, 8, 32 and for Columbus by Nos. 4, 6, 9, 15, 20, 31 and 32. Nos. 9 and 15 connect at Mansfield with trains over the Toledo Division for Tiffin and Toledo. Nos. 4 and 8 connect at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

6-26-98.-C PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry Co.

Schedule in effect May 15th, 1898.

North Bound Main Line.	3	4	6	
Central Standard	A.M.	A.M.	P.M	P M
Bellaire		5 50		
Bridgeport		6 05	1 40	
Uhrichsville	4 45	8 10	3 45	
New Philadelphia	5 04	8 28	4 08	
Canal Dover	5 11	8 36	4 10	
Justus	5 41	9 04	4 39	8 04
Massillon	6 00	9 20	4 54	8 21
Canal Fulton	6 18	9 40	5 11	
Warwick	6 25	9 48	5 18	
Sterling	6 48	10 12	5 40	
Seville	6 55	10 18	5 46	
Chippewa Lake	7 04	10 26	5 55	
Medina	7 16	10 37	6 07	
Lester	7 29	10 49	6 19	
Brooklyn	8 14	11 34	7 01	
Cleveland	8 30	11 50	7 15	

Lorain Branch.	12	14	16	10
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M
Lester	8 35	10 50	6 40	3 29
Grafton	8 43	11 07	6 58	3 43
Elyria	9 00	11 21	7 16	3 57
Lorain	9 15	11 35	7 30	4 10

South Bound Main Line	1	3	5	7
Central Standard	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Cleveland	7 20	2 25	5 30	
Brooklyn	7 36	2 41	5 47	
Lester	8 22	3 26	6 43	
Medina	8 30	3 35	6 52	
Chippewa Lake	8 41	3 46	7 05	
Seville	8 50	3 55	7 14	
Sterling	8 56	4 01	7 20	
Warwick	9 18	4 27	7 42	
Canal Fulton	9 24	4 39	7 49	
Massillon	9 45	4 46	8 09	6 50
Justus	10 08	5 13	8 35	6 48
Canal Dover	10 34	5 21	8 55	7 16
New Philadelphia	10 41	5 28	9 02	7 23
Uhrichsville	11 25	6 05	30	7 44
Bridgeport	1 30	8 10		10 00
Bellaire		8 25		

Lorain Branch.	11	13	15	9
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M
Lorain	6 27	2 25	4 35	9 50
Elyria	6 44	2 39	4 40	10 05
Grafton	7 04	2 55	4 55	10 21
Lester	7 23	3 12	5 15	10 40

Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 6 Daily between Cleveland and Uhrichsville. Other trains daily except Sunday. Electric cars from Bridgeport to Wheeling, Bellaire and Martin's Ferry.

For through tickets, or any information, consult any agent, or address,

M. G. CARELL, G. P. A. Cleveland, O.

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.

"B. & O. System."

Taking Effect Oct. 2, 1898

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 46	* No. 4.	† No. 8.	* No. 10	† No. 6
Massillon	A. M.	A. 8 05	A11 30	P 3 30	P. 6 45
Canton	5 38	8 35	P 12 01	4 19	7 40
Akron	6 22	9 20	1 00	5 13	8 25
Cleveland	8 05	10 20	2 10	6 20	9 25

SOUTH BOUND.

	* No. 1.	† No. 3.	† No. 7.	* No. 5.	* No. 47
Cleveland	A.7 25	A11 00	P 1 15	P 3 30	P..6 35
Akron	8 42	P12 01	2 18	4 40	7 35
Canton	9 56	1 08	2 54	5 44	8 40
Massillon	10 30	2 10	3 20	6 10	9 20

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

E. W. Busby, Ticket Agent. Hotel Sailer

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE R'Y.

TIME TABLE—IN EFFECT AUG 28th, 1898.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

EASTWARD.	NO. 1*	NO. 3*	NO. 5*	NO. 7†
LEAVING	A. M.	P. M.	P. M	A. M.
Toledo Cher'y St	.....	.....	4 00	....
Toledo Un. Dep.	7 15	1 20	.....	.....
Oak Harbor	8 20	2 23	5 02	.....
Fremont	8 40	2 44	5 27	.....
Clyde	8 54	2 57	5 43	.....
Bellevue	9 05	3 10	5 58	.....
Monroeville	9 19	3 23	6 13	.....
Norwalk	9 28	3 32	6 22	.....
Wellington	10 05	4 10	.....	.....
Spencer	10 15	4 21	.....	.....
Lodi	10 30	4 35	.....	.....
Creston	10 48	4 49	.....	.....
Orrville	11 18	5 13	.....	.....
Massillon	11 30	5 42	.....	6 45
Navarre	12 12	6 00	.....	7 00
Zoar	12 35	6 21	.....	7 25
Valley Jct	12 43	6 28	.....	7 33
Sherrodsville	1 06	6 51	.....	8 00
Bowerstown	1 23	7 07	.....	8 16
Unionvale	2 08	7 57	.....	9 10
Brilliant	4 20	.....	.....	10 54
Mingo Jct.	4 39	.....	.....	11 04
Steubenville Ar	4 50	.....	.....	11 15
Martins Ferry	3 10	9 05	.....	10 20
Wheeling	3 20	9 15	.....	10 30
ARRIVE.	P. M	P. M.	P M.	A. M.

WESTWARD	NO. 4*	NO. 6*	NO. 8*	NO. 2*
LEAVING	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
Wheeling	5 30	10 00	3 40	.....
Martins Ferry	5 39	10 10	3 50	.....
Steubenville Lv	.....	9 05	2 10	.....
Mingo Jct.	.....	9 16	2 21	.....
Brilliant	.....	9 26	2 31	.....
Unionvale	6 38	11 18	5 03	.....
Bowerston	7 21	12 08	5 55	.....
Sherrodsville	7 35	12 24	6 12	.....
Valley Jct	8 00	12 54	6 35	.....
Zoar	8 08	1 02	6 42	.....
Navarre	8 30	1 27	7 05	.....
Massillon	8 50	1 50	7 20	.....
Orrville	9 20	2 22	P. M.	.....
Creston	9 45	2 48	.....	.....
Lodi	10 00	3 03	.....	.....
Spencer	10 15	3 19	.....	.....
Wellington	10 25	3 30	.....	A. M.
Norwalk	11 03	4 10	.....	7 01
Monroeville	11 13	4 20	.....	7 10
Bellevue	11 27	4 35	.....	7 25
Clyde	11 40	4 50	.....	7 40
Fremont	11 55	5 05	.....	7 55
Oak Harbor	12 15	5 26	.....	8 20
Toledo Un. Dep.	1 20	6 30	.....	
Toledo Cher'y St	.....	.....	.....	9 15
ARRIVE.	P. M	P M.		A. M.

*Daily. †Daily Ex. Sunday.

H. J. BOOTH, Gen. Traffic Mgr. J. F. TOWNSEND, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt

Canton-Massillon Electric Ry—Interurban

On and after Sunday, Oct. 31st, 1898, Interurban trains will leave the Public Square Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, hourly, on the half hour, as follows:

STANDARD TIME.

*5 30 a m	12 30 p m	6 30 p m
6 30 a m	1 30 p m	7 10 p m
7 30 a m	2 30 p m	8 30 p m
8 30 a m	3 30 p m	9 30 p m
9 30 a m	4 30 p m	10 30 p m
10 30 a m	5 30 p m	
11 30 a m		

*Sundays excepted.

For special service, rates and information apply to F. H. KILLINGER, Gen. Agt., Massillon O.

Read the "want" columns daily.

Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry.

Schedule in Effect June 26, 1898.

SOUTH BOUND.

Central Time	2 Day	28 Day	36 Day Ex Sun	3 Day Ex Sun	
	a. m	p m	p. m	a. m	
Cleveland....Lv	8 50	7 40	3 15		
Euclid Ave... "	9 00	7 50	3 25		
Newburg ... "	9 13	8 05	3 35		
Hudson ... "	9 45	8 40	4 10		
Cuyahoga F.. "	9 58	8 54	4 25		
Akron..... "	10 10	9 07	4 45		
Orrville ... { Ar	11 01	10 04	5 40	6 05	
Orrville ... { Lv	11 06	10 16	5 45		
Millersburg.. "	11 41	11 03	6 20	6 05	
Gambier..... "	12 40	12 15	p. m.	7 07	
Mt. Vernon { Ar	12 00	12 35		7 25	
Mt. Vernon { Lv	1255	1240		17 25	
Centerburg.. "	1 17	1 10		7 52	
Westerville.. "	1 48	1 36		8 20	
Columbus....Ar	2	2 15		8 35	
	p. m	a. m		a. m	
Cincinnati.....	5 45	6 40			
	p. m	a. m			

NORTH BOUND.

Central Time	3 Day	27 Day	35 Day Ex Sun	7 Day Ex Sun	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	
Cincinnati.. Lv	8 00	9 05	.....	.....	
Columbus....Lv	11 20	12 35	4 35	.....	
Westerville.. "	11 55	1 06	5 09	.....	
Conterburg.. "	12 31	1 51	5 30	.....	
M. Vernon { Ar	12 55	2 20	6 05	.....	
M. Vernon { Lv	11 00	12 20	16 10	.....	
Gambier..... "	1 11	2 40	6 25	.....	
Millersburg.. "	2 21	3 55	7 35	6 50	
Orrville... { Ar	3 06	4 45	9 25	p.m.	
Orrville... { Lv	3 10	4 55	9 40	.....	
Akron..... { Ar	.....	5 55	.....	.....	
Akron..... { Lv	4 06	16 05	11 07	.....	
Cuyahoga F.. "	4 17	6 17	10 48	.....	
Hudson..... "	4 30	6 30	11 02	.....	
Newburg ... "	5 05	7 05	11 42	.....	
Euclid Ave... "	5 16	7 16	12 04	.....	
Cleveland ...Ar	5 30	7 30	12 10	.....	
	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.		

	114	Mls.	Dresden Branch		118
	a.m.				p.m
.....	†6 11	.....	Lv..Millersburg..Ar	.....	†6 05
.....	7 00	0	" .....Killbuck..... "	.....	5 35
.....	8 10	18	" .....Warsaw..... "	.....	4 15
.....	8 55	27	" ...Cooperdale... "	.....	3 40
.....	9 20	38	Ar.....Trinway..... "	.....	2 55
.....	†1018	50	Ar....Zanesville...Ar	.....	†1 30
	a. m.				

†Daily except Sunday. ‖Lunch.

Where no time is given trains do not stop.

Nos. 2 and 3 carry Parlor Cars between Cleveland and Cincinnati. Fare .5 c

A WAR ROMANCE.

HOW LIEUTENANT TERRELL FOUND HIS BEAUTIFUL BRIDE.

Love and War Go Side by Side—A Rich Spanish Captain Leaves His Daughter to a Kentucky Officer Who Guards His Home and Family.

The most dramatic romance of the war with Spain is that of young Lieutenant Luke W. Terrill, of Louisville, Ky., and Senorita Maxia Antonius, of Barcelona, Spain. Its situations are as marvellous as those of any melodrama, its motives as tender as those of any idyl ever written. It is a story of battle and death and mourning and love. Its recital is a bit of descriptive music in which can be heard, first the reveille, then a death cry, the mourning voice of a woman, a song of love and the chime of marriage bells. A Kentucky lieutenant and a Spanish captain and the girl who was the daughter of one and will be the bride of the other, are the three chief figures in the romance. One is dead under soft Porto Rican skies, and the other two will be married in the little church through whose windows they may look upon his grave.

A big, honest-eyed Kentuckian stooped above a dying Spaniard. He touched the paling, bearded lips with his and found that the darkness and the cold had indeed come. A girl who had been holding the hand of the Spanish captain, Jesu Antonius, in hers felt the fingers stiffen and grow chill. She pressed her olive cheek close to his black-bearded one. Again she felt the chill. Weeping beside him there, it was easy to note the resemblance of her delicate profile to his harsher one, and to know that Captain Jesu Antonius, dead, and Maxia Antonius, mourning, were father and daughter. Lieutenant Luke Terrill himself led the weeping girl away from the stark, soldierly figure on the hacienda veranda. A wrinkled, yellow duenna met

Spanish Captain and Kentucky Lieutenant.

him at the door and snatched the girl's hand from his arm. "Accursed Americano. There is your work. You shall not enter here." Crossing herself and mumbling, she hurried the girl away, but not before Senorita Maxia Antonius had given a backward glance of grief and gratitude. The Spanish physician tolerated the touch of the American upon the body of Captain Antonius. He saw it was a strong and wise and tender touch. He allowed him to help to carry the dead captain within. Then he dismissed him and Lieutenant Terrill returned to the detachment of men that had been stationed on the hacienda to save Captain Antonius's property from the revengeful and ravaging Porto Ricans.

He was a splendid young speciment of manhood, from that splendid rearing ground of men, Kentucky. He was a good six feet in height, and had a fine sweep of shoulders and the free stride of an Indian. His eyes were frank and blue. His hair and mustache were of the color of the chestnuts in the woods at home. He had written a long letter to his mother that morning.

"I am in charge of fifty men, who are guarding the hacienda of a rich Spaniard from Barcelona, who is skirmishing somewhere near Ponce. The Porto Ricans hate him because he is rich and Spanish and spends only a month or two here at the hacienda. Now that he has joined the army they are more vindictive than ever. There are only his daughter—a young woman, the most beautiful I ever saw, mother, who casts the most disdainful glances upon me and never deigns to speak—and three or four servants. It is rather monotonous, this role of unwelcome protector. I wish something would happen to stir the blood."

And something did happen before the ink was dry upon the paper. A little procession filed out of the woods and up the hill. A torn handkerchief waved from a branch the bearer had cut in the woods. It was a pitiful flag of truce, and the Lieutenant ordered his men to lower their guns. As the procession came nearer it could be seen that the men bore a litter. The Kentuckian and his men went to meet them.

"I surrender, Americano; it is final," said the man on the litter, with a grim attempt at a joke.

Lieutenant Terrill moistened the old man's lips from a canteen. He bade his own men relieve the tired man who carried the litter. He loosened the coat that seemed too tight for the heaving chest of the Spaniard in his death agony.

"You have protected my home and my little one? Thanks! Thanks!"

And so they had carried Captain Antonius to his home. He had begged that they let him rest upon the veranda.

"I am too tired. I can go no further," he said. "I want to die on the hacienda, but in the sunshine. Call Maxia."

She had come and kissed his hands and wept as a frightened child. He had petted and soothed her and then turned to the big man who wore the uniform of the enemy.

"You have been a generous foe. Keep this coat. It will remind you of a Spaniard's death wound and his thanks.

"Americano, the darkness and the cold are come. Kiss me, my friend. Adois!"

Lieutenant Terrill was ordered to Guyama the day after the death of the Spanish captain. Carefully packed in his meagre luggage was a coat of Spanish army pattern with an officer's badge and the rents and the blood stains made by four American bullets. The withered, yellow duenna had brought it to him. She bowed and forgot to cross herself when she went away. Terrill did something foolish for a brawny Kentucky officer when he packed that coat among his belongings. He looked upon the breast of the coat for the stain of tear drops from the pretty Senorita Maxia's eyes. He blushed like any girl. He called himself a sentimental fool. He strode about and smoked furiously. The yellow fiend had been let loose at Ponce, and people were dying by the score. It was foolhardy for Lieutenant Terrill to wander there from Guyama. There were more dangers than that of yellow fever threatening visitors to Ponce. It had been abandoned by American soldiers, and Spanish sympathizers had resumed their tyranny. Lieutenant Terrill could give no satisfactory reason for his visit to Ponce. He was not apt at inventions, and had he told them that a fancy to be nearer the lovely senorita Maxia Antonius had been the moving cause of his journey they would have jeered at him for his presumption. They cried "Spy! Spy!" And so Lieutenant Terrill was thrown into prison. He was not allowed to send a message to his regiment, nor to his home. While not incommunicado, he was so despised and feared as a spy that no one in Ponce would be the bearer of a word from him. The jailer was insolent, and the guards made ghastly pantomime of a blindfolded manbefore a line of men who were aiming Mauser rifles at him. And, again, the Kentuckian called himself a fool, and smoked vigorously.

One day there was a disturbance outside the jail. Lieutenant Terrill looked through his barred windows. Was the pantomime of the blindfolded man standing before a line of Spanish soldiery with Mauser rifles to be enacted? He set his teeth firmly. He would die like a Kentuckian and an officer.

There were Spanish soldiers coming. They were armed with Mauser rifles. At their head, however, walked a young, graceful figure, whose bent head was gracefully draped with a lace mantilla. The outline of the olive cheek showed through. He had seen that cheek pressed against a bearded, dead face. Beside her walked a withered, yellow duenna. They came to see him executed. Was it cruelty or pity, His jailer unlocked the door. His manner was most deferential.

"You are free, Senor Americano."

Senorita Antonius was just behind the jailer.

"I—you—it is pleasant that you are free, Senor," she stammered. "You were good to my dear father," and a tear trickled through her long black lashes.

Kentuckians are not laggards either in love or war. Lieutenant Terrill grasped the senorita's hand with both of his, even while the duenna gasped and the Spanish soldiers looked as though ready to aim Mauser rifles.

"Pleasant to be free, senorita, but heavenly to owe it to you," he cried, even while the olive face turned crimson. They walked to the nearest hotel, the lieutenant and the senorita and the duenna, the guard having dispersed, because no longer necessary.

Senorita Antonius shyly told how a Spanish color-sergeant, who was one of her suitors, had boasted that an American had been found prowling insanely and alone about Ponce, and that he had been imprisoned and would be shot as a spy, though the color-sergeant's opinion was that he was a lunatic; how she had suspected that the lunatic was her late protector and her father's friend; how she had been able through the influence of her dead father's name to secure his release; and—well, how glad she was. She looked very sweetly at him then beneath the mantilla, though the duenna frowned and mumbled. Lieutenant Terrill, I have said, was no laggard in war, and he pro-

Capt. Antonius's Former Home.

posed and was accepted. The Senorita and her duenna returned to the hacienda that day. The Lieutenant was to follow them the next, but the yellow fiend forbade it. Instead of going to the hacienda he was sent home on the Relief.

Lieutenant Terrill is convalescing rapidly at his home at Louisville, but not half as quickly as he wishes. Every letter he receives from the Porto Rican hacienda makes him more impatient of the lassitude of illness. One fact is assured. There will be a wedding in the little church at Ponce. Out in the church-yard there is a grave two months old. It can be seen from the altar before which Senorita Maxia Antonius and Lieutenant Luke W. Terrill will plight their marriage vows. If Captain Jesu Antonius knows, he is glad.

Useless Contrivance.

He—"Did you ever ride in a horseless carriage?

She—Yes, once.

He—How did you like it?

She—Not at all. The fellow had to use both hands to work the lever.—Chicago News.

A LARGE DELEGATION.

Several Hundred Massillonians in Dover Sunday.

THEY ATTEND THE DEDICATION.

The New St. Joseph's Catholic Church at that Place Formally Consecrated as a House of Worship—Impressive Ceremonies, Bishop Watterson Officiating.

The largest delegation which attended the dedication of the new St. Joseph's Catholic church, at Canal Dover, on Sunday, was from Massillon, there being about five hundred present from this city. The special C., L. & W. train of fifteen coaches, which started from Easton, reached Massillon at eight o'clock. The members of the various Catholic societies of the city, the Military band and a large number of other people boarded the train here.

The parade took place at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon The Massillonians were placed near the head of the procession. The members of the local lodge of Knights of St. John were in uniform, and, with the Military band, formed one of the most attractive features of the parade. Many of the knights rode horses. The Massillon Catholic Foresters and the constituents of both branches of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, none of them in uniform, however, marched with the knights. The line of march led over the principal streets of the town, and covered about a mile. Besides one from Massillon, large delegations were present from Canton and Alliance, and smaller ones from Cleveland, Columbus and elsewhere.

In architecture St. Joseph's church far surpasses all others in Canal Dover. It is of stone and it cost $50,000 Bishop John A. Watterson, of Columbus, officiated at the dedication.

CANTON AND COUNTY.

Important Happenings in and About the Court House.

CANTON, Oct. 31.—June Ball began suit for a divorce from Harry Ball Saturday. They were married in August, 1890 Mrs Ball claims to have been an obedient and faithful wife, but charges her husband with extreme cruelty, having, it is alleged, struck and beat her. In addition to a divorce, Mrs. Ball petitions for the restoration of her maiden name, June A. Tressel, and the custody of their child

Suit has been instituted by Anna M. Kirk Folger against the Union Holiness Association and the trustees of the Wesleyan Methodist church, of Canton, to recover $537. The sum is alleged to be due on a promissory note and is secured by mortgage. George Holm, of Canton, assigned at 8:25 o'clock this morning to Charles Krichbaum. The assests are estimated at $10,000, the liabilities not being given. The assignment covers only real estate, a farm in Pike township and another in the West. James Lavin has been appointed administrator of the estate of John Aley, of Canton. E. D. Reemsnyder has been appointed administrator of the estate of Maggie Gilliland, of Canton.

Marriage licenses have been granted to William H. Dine and Elizabeth Van Pelt, of Canton, and Charles D. Ebie and Alice Buchman, of Pierce.

CRYSTAL SPRING'S DEMOCRACY.

It Turns Out Twenty-five Strong on Saturday Night.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Oct. 31.—The Democracy of the town did not turn out very strong Saturday night. This was due, it is claimed, to the ill feeling toward Monnet, which exists in the village. Consequently only about twenty-five attended the rally including those that have no vote. Joseph Meiner, the "Grover Cleveland" of Forty Corners, was selected chairman, and in a most enthusastic and well delivered speech introduced General I. R. Sherwood, who after reading numerous newspaper clippings, dwelt entirely upon the Spanish war, and found fault with McKinley and the entire administration. He had the audacity to say that the President gave nobody but Republicans commissioned offices.

The next speaker was John E. Monnet, framer of a school bill fresh in the memories of our citizens. He did nothing but criticise the President and the present county officials, His arguments were approved by one in the audience who said that the Republicans holding county offices unlawfully taxed him $2 for a dog. This gave rise to a considerable commotion, and the speaker stood in a state of mortification, and concluded his remarks without advancing any political arguments.

Work on the A. & N. Stopped by Brice.

All work on the coustruction of the Akron & Newcastle railroad has been stopped, and the 900 men who have been employed were paid off at Ravenna last Saturday. The road bed was nearly completed and fully $1,000,000 has been spent in the last three months. The cessation of work bears out the rumor that C. S Brice has secured control of the Pittsburg & Western, and will use that road between Akron and Pittsburg. It is thought that in time the Akron & Newcastle will be completed to serve as a second track for the Pittsburg & Western.

Postoffice Receipts of Ohio Towns.

The following figures are taken from the postoffice reports for the two last fiscal years ending June 30:

	1896 97	1897-98
Alliance.....	$13,122 40	$13,725.15
Canton.....	57,736.04	61,080.73
E. Liverpool	25,681.53	25,457.35
Massillon...	13,823 49	14,747 89
Salem.....	15,457 74	16,198 33
Warren.....	17,065.36	18 358 58
Youngstown	42,153.74	47,254.41

LAUGHLETS

"Clara, I love to be with you." "Why, Edith?" "When I'm with you I know you are not gossiping about me."

"Piker's wife has lots of confidence in him." "How do you know?" "She lets him pack his own trunk."

"Do any of these new-fangled substitutes for coffee resemble the real article?" "Can't tell; I live at a restaurant."—Chicago Journal.

Mrs. De Serted—How can you go out every night, Alfred? Alfred—Oh, that's all right. The question that bothers me is, how I can get in.

Old lady—You poor, ragged, tattered creature! Where did you come from? Tramp—I fell out of de airship dat passed over here last night.—Judge.

Auntie—Do you like Uncle Harry to ride you on his back? Tommy—Oh, right well, but I had a ride on a real donkey, yesterday.

Benevolent Party—So you fought in the late war? Mendicant—Yes, sir. "Where were you wounded?" "In my substitute."

Mrs. Mack—I expect Johnny will be an editor when he grows up. Mack—Why? Mrs. Mack—He doesn't like poetry.

Smith—Is young Flyingwedge practicing law?" William—I think not. He was called to the bar, but I think he is practicing economy.

He—Are you sure darling that I am the first man you ever loved? She—I'm sure you're the last one. That should be sufficient.

Two next-door neighbors quarreled and one of them exclaimed excitedly: "Call yourself a man of sense! Why you are next door to an idiot!"

Clara—You may talk about your French descent as much as you please, but I am contented to be a plain American. Marie—Well, let us be thankful you are no plainer.—Judge.

SINGULAR STATEMENT.

From Mrs. Rank to Mrs. Pinkham.

The following letter to Mrs. Pinkham from Mrs. M. RANK, No. 2,354 East Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., is a remarkable statement of relief from utter discouragement. She says:

"I never can find words with which to thank you for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me.

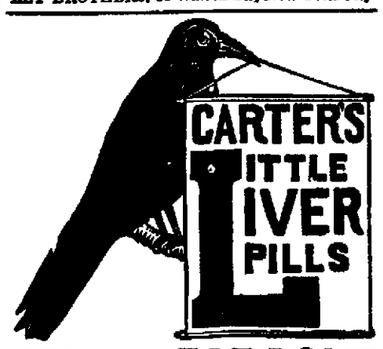
"Some years ago I had womb trouble and doctored for a long time, not seeing any improvement. At times I would feel well enough, and other times was miserable. So it went on until last October, I felt something terrible creeping over me, I knew not what, but kept getting worse. I can hardly explain my feelings at that time. I was so depressed in spirits that I did not wish to live, although I had everything to live for. Had hysteria, was very nervous; could not sleep and was not safe to be left alone.

"Indeed, I thought I would lose my mind. No one knows what I endured

"I continued this way until the last of February, when I saw in a paper a testimonial of a lady whose case was similar to mine, and who had been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I determined to try it, and felt better after the first dose. I continued taking it, and to-day am a well woman, and can say from my heart, 'Thank God for such a medicine.'"

Mrs. Pinkham invites all suffering women to write to her at Lynn, Mass., for advice. All such letters are seen and answered by women only.

ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York City.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution

the fraud of the day

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

GOLD DUST

THE BEST WASHING POWDER

FOR A SUMMER CRUISE TAKE THE COAST LINE

To Mackinac

NEW STEEL PASSENGER STEAMERS

COMFORT, SPEED and SAFETY

The Greatest Perfection yet attained in Boat Construction—Luxurious Equipment Artistic Furnishing, Decoration and Efficient Service.

To Detroit, Mackinac, Georgian Bay, Petoskey, Chicago

No other Line offers a panorama of 460 miles of equal variety and interest.

FOUR TRIPS PER WEEK BETWEEN
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PETOSKEY "THE SOO" MARQUETTE AND DULUTH.

LOW RATES to Picturesque Mackinac and Return including Meals and Berths. Approximate Cost from Cleveland, $17; from Toledo, $14; from Detroit, $12.50.

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DETROIT AND CLEVELAND
Fare, $1.50 Each Direction.
Berths, 75c., $1. Stateroom, $1.75.

Connections are made at Cleveland with Earliest Trains for all points East, South and Southwest, and at Detroit for all points North and Northwest.
Sunday Trips June, July, Aug., Sept. Oct. Only

EVERY DAY AND NIGHT BETWEEN
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CURES THE COUGH.

A pleasant, never-failing remedy for throat and lung diseases.

Sellers' Imperial Cough Syrup

is absolutely free from spirituous or other harmful ingredients. A prompt, positive cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, influenza, whooping cough.

Over a million bottles sold in the last few years attest its popularity.

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At all Druggists. 25c and 50c.

Frazer Axle Grease

DEMAND THE OLD RELIABLE
FRAZER
AXLE GREASE
THIS IS JUST WHAT I SHALL GO AFTER THIS
MY FRIEND YOU SHOULD USE FRAZER AXLE GREASE
SOLD EVERYWHERE
WILL WEAR TWICE AS LONG AS ANY OTHER
TRY IT!
USE THE BEST
TAKE NO OTHER

Not affected by Heat or Cold. Highest Awards at Centennial, Paris and World's Fair.

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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
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UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE. NEW STEAMERS "CITY OF BUFFALO" AND "CITY OF ERIE," both together being without doubt, in all respects, the finest and fastest that are run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.

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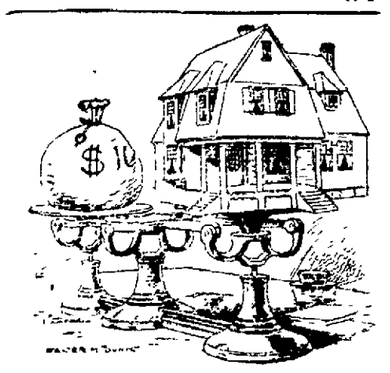
CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

Connections made at Buffalo with trains for all Eastern and Canadian points. Ask ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line. Send four cents for illustrated pamphlet. SPECIAL LOW RATES TO BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT.

W. F. HERMAN, General Passenger Agent, CLEVELAND, O.



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and much more easy to take care of—affording you ease and comfort at the same time—is an investment in one of our real estate bargains. Vacant lots, houses and business property.

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GEN. WOOD'S THREAT.

He Will Authorize Immigration of Workmen if the Cubans Do Not Get to Work.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 2.—A representative negro has written a letter to General Wood demanding that the negroes who he says, constitute a large majority of the population of the province, shall be given their rights and announcing his intention to form a labor party composed of blacks.

A party that will labor is really what is wanted here, General Wood asserting that if the people of the district will not work he will authorize the immigration of foreign miners and workmen. Matters cannot remain longer at a standstill.

NO YELLOW FEVER IN SANTIAGO.

General Wood Said There Hadn't Been a Case For Sixty Days.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 2.—General Leonard Wood, governor of the military department of Santiago, authorizes the statement that there has not been a case of yellow fever in Santiago city during the last 60 days, and that the ordinary sickness during the same period has been 90 per cent less than usual at this season of the year.

He warmly commends the Red Cross society for continuous help and supplies which, under the direction of officers appointed by him, have been effectively distributed

Want Their Countrymen to Work.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 2.—The leading Cubans are very anxious to have their people return to work. They are preparing plans to be laid before the Washington government that will enable all insurgents who are willing to work to get employment in building railways in various parts of the island.

Situation at Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 2.—There is no material change in the political situation here. The outcome, it is believed, will be peaceful. But the agreement must be carried out to the very letter or there will be trouble. The latest report is that efforts are being made to induce the present register of deeds, who is a negro, to become a so-called independent candidate for re-election, the object being to bring out the negro vote. The Democrats will not submit to it.

Insurance Agent Arrested.

WHEELING, Nov. 2.—A detective arrested R. T. Howell, an insurance agent of Bridgeport, O., at the instance of the West Virginia state auditor for issuing policies of companies not authorized to do business in this state.

CONDUCTOR WHITE ASSAULTED.

Hungarian Miners Fight on a W. & L. E. Passenger Train.

Passenger Conductor E. C. White, of the W. & L. E. railway, was assaulted on his train on Friday night by Tom Corbett, of Long Run. Corbett and several Hungarian miners were quarreling, and Conductor White was endeavoring to keep them quiet when Corbett struck him in the face with a quart whiskey bottle, inflicting a wound on White's right cheek. Joseph Smith, the company's special agent, secured a warrant for Corbett at Steubenville and placed the latter under arrest. On Monday Justice Roberts fined Corbett $5 and costs, amounting in all to $21 70. The Hungarian and Slav miners at Dillonvale and Long Run become exceedingly unruly at times and officers are constantly among them.

Mormon Convention at East Liverpool.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Nov. 2.—The Mormons of Ohio are holding a session in this city. J. Davis, of Salem, is president, and Edward F. Turley, who is at the head of Mormon work in Mexico, is secretary. A priesthood meeting was held yesterday and reports were made of the work for the past six months. Two elders, to be residents of Salem, have been appointed at the session, and Salem has been made headquarters of the church in Columbiana county.

An Example to be Followed.

MIDVALE, O., Oct 27. 1898.—Miss Daisy Miller, of this place, states that she was much troubled with dizziness. She began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it did her so much good that it has since been kept in the house. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine money can buy and it should be in every home. It is the one true blood purifier.

The Battleship Wisconsin

Will be launched in San Francisco, Saturday, November 26th. The official train carrying state officials and the christening party will start from Marinette, Milwaukee and Chicago, Saturday, November 19th, going via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. Stops will be made at St. Paul, Tacoma, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Denver. Pullman palace sleeping cars, dining cars, observation cars for the exclusive use of the party for the entire trip, under the direction of Mr. Reau Campbell, general manager of the American Tourist Association. A limited number of tickets at reduced rates, covering all expenses, will be sold. They include railway and sleeping car fares, meals in dining cars, hotels, carriages, etc. For details address The American Tourist Association, 1124 Marquette Building, Chicago

You are making a great mistake in not sending for a 10 cent trial size of Ely's Cream Balm. It is a specific for catarrh and cold in the head. We mail it, or the 50 cent size Druggists all keep it Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

Catarrh caused difficulty in speaking and to a great extent loss of hearing. By the use of Ely's Cream Balm dropping of mucus has ceased, voice and hearing have greatly improved.—J. W. Davidson, Att'y at Law, Monmouth, Ill.

The Best Plaster.

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on to the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with a pain in the chest or side, or a lame back, give it a trial. You are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, opera house block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.

THE PROBERS AT WORK.

LEXINGTON, Nov. 2.—[By Associated Press]—General Sanger was the first witness before the war investigation commission today. He said the Second division camp at Chickamauga was badly located, in ground where sinks could not be deeply dug. He thought one reason of failure to furnish supplies was the complex system by which the quartermaster furnished some and the commissary others, and thought one department should supply all the wants of the army; that the division commander should have absolute control of his division; the chief surgeon of his corps took control of his division hospital. The weak point at Camp Thomas was its bad sanitary condition. Over six hundred licensed hucksters sold food and drink in camp, and much lemonade was sold.

MAY MEAN WAR.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—[By Associated Press]—The dispatch from Wei Hei Wei is regarded here as being of grave importance. It is surmised that Russia had decided to forcibly seize the new treaty port of New Wang, which Great Britain cannot permit.

REVIEW AT LEXINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—[By Associated Press]—President McKinley, who goes on Monday to Canton to vote, may go by way of Lexington to review the troops there. He will give the delegation from Lexington an answer this evening.

READY FOR ACTION.

WEI HAI WEI, Nov. 2.—[By Associated Press]—All the British warships here, numbering seven, have cleared for action and are ready for sea at an hour's notice.

Freight Wreck on the C., H. & D.

LIMA, Nov. 2.—[By Associated Press]—A freight train left the track at Grassy Creek, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road, and fifteen cars are piled up in a cut. It compels detouring passenger trains by other roads. It is thought four tramps on the train are under the wreck.

Sixteen Families Homeless.

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., Nov. 2.—[By Associated Press]—A disastrous fire last night burned thirteen houses and sixteen families are homeless. The property was owned by a town company and by the Manchester Building Company, of Manchester, England. The loss is covered by insurance.

Traveling Salesman Suicides.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—[By Associated Press]—George Lieber, thirty years old, a traveling salesman for wholesale liquor dealers of Maysville, Ky., killed himself in the Grand Union hotel last night by inhaling illuminating gas. He had financial difficulties.

From New Zealand.

REEFTON, New Zealand, Nov. 23, 1896. I am very pleased to state that since I took the agency of Chamberlain's medicines the sale has been very large, more especially that of the Cough Remedy. In two years I have sold more of this particular remedy than of all other makes for the previous five years. As to its efficacy, I have been informed by scores of persons of the good results they have received from it, and I know its value from the use of it in my own household. It is so pleasant to take that we have to place the bottle beyond the reach of the children.

E. J. SCANTLEBURY.

For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Opera House Block and Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.

Home Seekers' Cheap Excursions.

On October 18, November 1, 13, December 7 and 20, the North-Western Line will sell home seekers' excursion tickets, with favorable time limits, to numerous points in the West and South at exceptionally low rates. For tickets and full information apply to C. Traver or Frank Irish, 507 Smithfield street (Park Building), Pittsburg, Pa., or W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle.

Go South This Winter.

For the present winter season the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company has improved its already nearly perfect through service of Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Cars and elegant day coaches from Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and Chicago, to Mobile, New Orleans and the Gulf Coast, Thomasville, Ga., Pensacola, Jacksonville, Tampa, Palm Beach and other points in Florida. Perfect connection will be made with steamer lines for Cuba, Porto Rico, Nassau and West Indian ports. Tourist and home-seekers excursion tickets on sale at low rates. Write C. P. Atmore, G. P. A., Louisville, Ky., for particulars.

Sore Throat, whether lasting or not, depends on how soon you use **Tonsiline.**

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Market opened quiet and heavy in tone. There was no important fluctuation outside of sugar. Tobacco opened off, fell three points further and rallied 3¼. Sugar started lower, but rose one point later. Federal steel advanced firm on a slightly higher basis, but later lost the advance. In Anthracite Coal Co.'s stocks shows some weakness. The speculation was narrow and profitable. Government bonds unchanged.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks, as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close
American Sugar	112¼	114⅝	112¼	113¾
American Tobacco	139	140¼	136⅜	138
Atchison (Pfd.)	35⅝	35⅝	35½	35½
C. B. & Q.	115½	115½	114⅞	115⅛
Chicago Gas	103½	103⅜	103	103¼
Louisville & Nashville	56⅝	56⅝	56¼	56¼
Manhattan	96⅜	97⅛	96	96⅝
Missouri Pacific	32½	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
New York Central	114¼	114⅝	114¼	114⅝
Rock Island	102⅜	102⅛	102⅛	102¾
St. Paul	109⅛	109⅛	108⅝	108⅝
Western Union	92¼	92⅛	92¼	92⅛

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs dull lower, $3.20@$3 75; cattle steady, beeves $4.00@$5.65.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Wheat firm on war news. Liverpool cabled wheat ½ pence lower. Large acceptance reported from New York, from 50 to 100 boat loads. Traders feel confident of higher prices. Exports 434,000 bushels Puts 66⅞, calls 68⅝.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest	Close
Wheat.				
Dec	66⅛	67¼	66⅛	67⅛
May	67¼	67¾	67	67¾
Corn.				
Dec.	32⅛	32⅝	31¾	32⅝
May	34	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛
Oats.				
Dec	23¾	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞
May	24⅝	24¾	24½	24¾
Pork.				
Dec	7 85	8 00	7 85	7 95
Jan	8 90	9 05	8 90	9 05
Lard				
Dec	4 85	4 92	4 85	4 92
Jan	4 87	5 00	4 87	4 97

TOLEDO, Nov. 2.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 71.

DALTON, Nov. 2.—Wheat, 65

BEACH CITY, Nov. 2.—Wheat, 60-63

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets:

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	68
Rye, per bushel	40
Oats	20-25
Corn	30-10
Barley	45
Wool	16-18
Flax Seed	1 00
Clover Seed	$3 25-3 50
Timothy Seed	90-1.00
Bran, per 100 lbs	80
Middlings, per 100 lbs	90
Hay	$6 00-7 00

PRODUCE

Choice Butter, per lb	16-18
Eggs, per dozen	16
Lard, per lb	5
Hams, per lb	8
Shoulders per lb	6-8
Sides	6-7
Cheese	11
White Beans, per bushel	1 25
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Dried Peaches, peeled	8-10
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4-6
Potatoes	35
Apples	65-75
Onions	60
Chickens, live per lb	6
Spring Chickens, apiece	25
Salt, per barrel	1 00-1 20

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 1.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, new, 67@68c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow, car, 39@40c. No. 2 yellow, shelled, 35½@37c; high mixed, shelled 35@35½c.

OATS—No. 1 white, new, 30½@31c; No. 2 white clipped, 30@30½c; extra No. 3, white 29@29½c; light mixed, 27@27½c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $8.75; No. 2, $7.75@8.50 No. 1 clover mixed, $8.00@8.25; wagon hay $9.50@10.00 for timothy.

POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 60@70c per pair; small, 50@55c; spring chickens, 30@50c per pair, ducks, 40@60c per pair; turkeys 10@11c per pound; geese, $1.00@1.25 per pair. Dressed—Fancy chickens, 10@11c per pound, spring chickens, 11@12c; ducks, 10@11c; turkeys, 15@16c; geese, 9@10c.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 25@25½c; extra creamery, 24@24½c; Ohio fancy creamery 22@23c; country roll, 16@17c; low grades and cooking, 13@14c.

CHEESE—New York, full cream, new make, 9½@10c; new Ohios, full cream, 9@9½c; Wisconsin Swiss, 12@12½c; limberger new, 8½@9c; brick cheese a pound average, 11@11½c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 15@17c; candled, 17@18c.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 1.

CATTLE—Receipts on Monday heavy, 100 cars on sale; market steady; prices 20@25c lower, especially for medium and common grades. Supply today light; market steady. We quote: Extra, $5.00@5.20; prime, $4.80@5.00; good, $4.50@4.75; tidy, $4.30@4.45; fair $3.80@4.10; common, $3.25@3.60; feeders, $3.85@4.20; stockers, $3.40@3.60; heifers, $3.25@4.10; oxen, $2.50@4.00; bulls, cows and stags, $2.00@3.80; good fresh cows, $4.00@5.00; fair, $30.00@3.00; bologna cows, $3.00@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts on Monday about 45 loads on sale; market ruled fairly active. Today supply light; market steady at unchanged prices. The following were the sales: Prime mediums $3.7 @3.75; prime heavy $3.75@3.80; best heavy Yorkers, $3.60@—; pigs, $3.40@3.50; common, $3.25@3.25; roughs, $2.00@3.40.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply on Monday 28 loads; market slow and 10c lower. Supply today fair; market slow. We quote: Choice wethers, $4.50@4.60; good wethers $4.20@4.40; fair mixed, $3.90@4.00; common, $2.50@3.50; choice lambs, $5.25@5.40; common to good, $4.50@5.10; veal calves, $6.50@7.00; heavy and thin calves, $4.00@5.00.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 1.

HOGS—Market active and strong at $3.10@3.80.

CATTLE—Market steady at $2.25@4.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep steady at $2.25@4.00 Lambs—Market dull at $4.75@5.40.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

WHEAT—Spot market easy; No. 2 red, 77c f. o. b. afloat.

CORN—Spot No. 2, 38½c f. o. b. afloat.

OATS—Spot market quiet; No. 2, 29¼c.

CATTLE—No trading, feeling steady. Cables unchanged.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep barely steady; lambs firm for choice grades. Sheep, medium to prime, $4.15@4.70; selected export wethers, $5.00; lambs, fair to choice, $5.35@5.80.

HOGS—Market firm at $3.75@3.95.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for bruises, cuts, sores, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

California in Three Days.

Via Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line. The Overland Limited leaves Chicago daily at 6:30 p. m., reaches San Francisco 8:45 the third evening, and Los Angeles 1:20 next afternoon The equipment of this train is new and thoroughly modern, as is that of the Pacific Express, which leaves Chicago daily at 10:30 p. m and reaches San Francisco at 9:45 the fourth morning. For rates and other information ask your nearest ticket agent or write: C. Traver or Frank Irish, 507 Smithfield street, (Park Building) Pittsburg, Pa., or W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Times for Holding Court of Common Pleas. A. D 1899.

STATE OF OHIO,
NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

It is ordered that the terms of the Court of Common Pleas of the several Counties in said District for the year 1899 be fixed as follows, to-wit:

Columbiana County on February 6th, May 1st and October 2d.

Carroll County on February 6th, May 15th and October 2d.

Stark County on January 9th, May 1st and September 18th.

Mahoning County on January 2d, May 1st and September 25th.

Trumbull County on January 30th, May 8th and October 3d.

Portage County on January 2d, April 3d and September 4th.

Ashtabula County on January 16th, March 27th and October 23d.

Geauga County on January 16th, March 27th and October 23d.

Lake County on February 20th, April 24th and November 20th.

Said Courts to open at 10 o'clock a. m.

ISAAC H. TAYLOR,
THOS. T. MCCARTY,
PHILIP M SMITH,
JAMES B. KENNEDY,
THOMAS I. GILLMER,
GEO. F. ROBINSON,
WM. P. HOWLAND,
D. W. CANFIELD,
Judges.

Dated October 8th, 1898.

STATE OF OHIO,
NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, } ss
STARK COUNTY.

I, Thos. W. Casselman, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas within the County of Stark, certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the written order fixing the time of the commencement of each term of Common Pleas Court in each County in said Ninth Judicial District for the year 1899.

SEAL

In witness whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of said Court this 18th day of October, 1-98.

THOS. W. CASSELMAN, Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, } ss

Reuben Snyder, vs. I. B. Pocock. } ORDER OF SALE

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House in the City of Canton, on

Saturday, November 26, 1898,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Township of Bethlehem, and known as lots number 12 and 51 in the town of Navarre as distinguished on plat of said town.

Appraised at: Lot No 12 at $1,100.00; Lot No, 51 at $600.00. 12 and 51 on Canal street.

Terms—Cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

JOHN J ZAISER, Sheriff.

Harter & Kreichbaum, Attorneys.

Ladies, take the best. If you are troubled with sallow skin, constipation and a tired feeling, take Karl's Clover Root Tea, it is pleasant to take. Sold by Rider & Snyder

Election Proclamation

Notice is hereby given to the qualified electors of Stark County, Ohio, that they meet at the usual places of holding elections in their respective Townships, Wards and Precincts, on

Tuesday, November 8th, 1898,

then and there to elect, by ballot, according to the constitution and laws of Ohio, the following State, District and County officers:

One person for Secretary of State.
One person for Supreme Judge.
One person for Clerk of Supreme Court.
One person for Food and Dairy Commissioner.
One person for member of Board of Public Works.
One person for member of Congress.
Two persons for Circuit Judges, Fifth Judicial District
One person for Representative.
One person for County Clerk.
One person for County Auditor.
One person for County Commissioner.
One person for Infirmary Director.
One person for County Surveyor.
One person for Coroner.

Given under my hand at the City of Canton, this 5th day of October A. D. 1898.

JOHN J ZAISER,
Sheriff of Stark County

Dreadfully Nervous.

GENTS:—I was dreadfully nervous, and for relief took your Karl's Clover Root Tea. It quieted my nerves and strengthened my nervous system. I was troubled with constipation, kidney and bowel trouble Your tea soon cleansed my system so thoroughly that I rapidly regained health and strength. Mrs. S. A Sweet, Hartford, Conn. Sold by Rider & Snyder.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, } ss.

N. K. Bowman & Co. vs. Ida M. Benner, et. al. } Order of Sale.

By virtue of an alias order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the City of Canton, on

Saturday, November 12, 1898,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lots numbers, six and seven 6 and 7) in the village of North Lawrence, County of Stark and State of Ohio; said property located on the Canal Fulton road in the village of North Lawrence, Lawrence township.

Appraised at, lot number 6, $1,50.00; lot number 7, at $300.00.

Terms: Cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff.

JAMES STERLING, Attorney.

WANTED!

We desire a few more live, energetic, wide-awake young men and women to fit themselves for the duties of life by taking one of the practical courses given by our school.

WANTED!

Business men everywhere want our graduates, therefore they experience no difficulty in securing employment. The success or failure of your whole future business career depends largely on the school you attend

The Canton Actual Business College

Is the most practical and thoroughly systematic Training School in Ohio Students can enter at any time, as instruction is given individually

For special information and terms, write the

Canton Actual Business College,

Y. M. C. A. Building, - - Canton, Ohio.

TAXES FOR 1898.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS OF STARK COUNTY.

In pursuance of law, I hereby notify the Tax-payers of Stark County that the rates of Taxation for the year 1898, are correctly stated in the following Tables, showing the amount of Tax levied on each dollar of valuation of taxable property, as charged upon the Tax Duplicate of said County, for the year of 1898:

TOWNSHIPS	STATE		COUNTY		ROAD		TOWNSHIP		SCHOOL		SUNDRY SPECIAL		POOR		DEC. RATE		JUNE RATE		TOTAL	
	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths
Bethlehem	2	2	5	6 3-5	1	5	.....	3	5	1	.....	.....	.....	3	8	6	7	1	15	7
Canton	2	2	5	6 3-5	2	.....	.....	3	3	5	.....	4	.....	3	8	1	6	1	14	2
Jackson	2	2	5	6 3-5	1	9	.....	3	3	5	.....	.....	.....	2	8	½	6	1½	14	4
Lake	2	2	5	6 3-5	1	1	.....	3	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	7½	6	6¾	14	5
Lawrence	2	2	5	6 3-5	1	8	.....	3	4	1	.....	2	.....	3	8	6½	6	8½	15	4
Lexington	2	2	5	6 3-5	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	9	6	9	14	5
Marlboro	2	2	5	6 3-5	1	6	.....	3	3	5	.....	.....	.....	2	9	3	6	3	14	1
Nimishillen	2	2	5	6 3-5	1	8	.....	3	4	8	.....	.....	.....	3	8	⅛	6	.....	14	2
Osnaburg	2	2	5	6 3-5	1	8	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	1½	6	3½	13	3
Paris	2	2	5	6 3-5	.....	8	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8	.....	6	8	13	5
Perry	2	2	5	6 3-5	2	.....	.....	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	3	8	1	6	5	13	6
Pike	2	2	5	6 3-5	1	6	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	6	6	14	8
Plain	2	2	5	6 3-5	1	6	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	8	1	6	5	12	6
Sandy	2	2	5	6 3-5	.....	5	.....	3	6	9	.....	.....	.....	1	7	2	6	7	13	9
Sugarcreek	2	2	5	6 3-5	1	.....	.....	3	6	7	1	5	.....	1	7	2	6	7	14	2
Tuscarawas	2	2	5	6 3-5	1	.....	.....	3	4	3	.....	.....	.....	4	7	9	6	9	14	2
Washington	2	2	5	6 3-5	1	2	.....	3	5	2	.....	.....	.....	1	8	3	7	1	15	6

CORPORATION AND SPECIAL SCHOOL	STATE & COUNTY		ROAD		TOWNSHIP		CORPORATION		SCHOOL		POOR RATE		DEC. RATE		JUNE RATE		TOTAL	
	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths
Alliance	8	5	.....	.....	.....	3	10	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	13	4	13	4	26	8
Beach City	8	5	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	10	.....	.....	4	10	7½	10	7½	21	5
Canton	8	5	.....	.....	.....	2	12	.....	8	.....	.....	6	14	6½	14	6½	29	3
Canal Fulton	8	5	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....	11	5	.....	3	12	4½	12	4½	24	9
Clinton	8	5	1	8	.....	6	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	3	9	1	7	3	16	4
Greentown	8	5	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	9	9	20	9
Hostetter	8	5	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	5	9	5	1	11	.....
Limaville	8	5	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	7	4	7	4	14	8
Louisville	8	5	.....	.....	.....	6	10	.....	5	.....	.....	2	12	1½	12	1½	24	3
Magnolia	8	5	.....	.....	2	1	.....	5	5	5	.....	1	8	3½	8	3½	16	7
Marlboro	8	5	1	6	...	6	...	...	4	.....	.....	.....	8	1½	6	5½	14	1
Massillon	8	5	.....	.....	.....	2	12	7	7	.....	.....	5	14	4½	14	4½	28	7
Minerva	8	5	.....	.....	.....	1	10	1	8	5	.....	1	13	6½	13	6½	27	3
Mt Union, Washington Tp	8	5	.....	.....	.....	3	9	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	12	9	12	9	25	8
Mapleton	8	5	1	8	.....	4	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	3	7	3	5	5	12	8
Navarre	8	5	.....	.....	.....	3	5	.....	6	5	.....	3	10	8	10	8	20	6
New Berlin	8	5	1	6	.....	3	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	3	11	1½	9	5½	20	7
New Franklin	8	5	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	6	6½	5	8½	12	5
Osnaburg	8	5	1	1	.....	4	6	.....	7	.....	.....	3	11	1	11	1	22	2
Uniontown	8	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	13	2	8	4	17	6
Waynesburg	8	5	1	.....	2	1	3	.....	6	.....	.....	1	10	8½	9	8½	20	7
Wilmot	8	5	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....	5	6	.....	.....	4	9	5	9	19	.....
West Brookfield	8	5	2	1	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	4	9	3	7	2	16

STATE RATE	RATE Mills	RATE 10ths
Ohio University	.....	1 2-5
General Revenue	1	4
State Common School	1	.....
Sinking Fund	.....	3
Total	2	8 2-5

COUNTY RATE	RATE Mills	RATE 10ths
Work House	.....	4
County	1	7
Bridge	1	3
Children's Home	.....	3 1-10
Poor	.....	2
Soldiers' Relief	.....	2½
Indebtedness	1	1
Building	.....	3
Election	.....	1
Total	5	6 3-5

The Treasurer's office will be open between the hours of 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. from the 1st day of October to the 20th day of December, 1898 and from the 1st day of April to the 20th day of June, 1899, for the purpose of receiving the taxes charged on the Tax Duplicate for the year 1898.

The law declares that "each person" charged with taxes on the Tax Duplicate in the hands of a County Treasurer may pay the full amount of such taxes on or before the 20th day of December, or one-half thereof on or before the 20th day of December, and the remaining half thereof on or before the 20th day of June next ensuing; but all Road Taxes shall be paid prior to the 20th day of December.

The time being limited by law when the Treasurer and Auditor must make their settlement, and the Treasurer pay over the money to the proper authorities, the taxpayers are hereby notified that the Delinquent List will be made up immediately after the 20th of December, and the taxes collected according to the following Section of the Revised Statutes:

SECTION 1094. "When one-half of the taxes as aforesaid charged against any entry on the Tax Duplicate in the hands of the County Treasurer is not paid before the 20th day of December next after the same has been so charged, or when the remainder of such taxes is not paid on or before the 20th day of June next thereafter, the County Treasurer shall proceed to collect the same by distress or otherwise, together **with the penalty of 5 per cent.** on the amount of taxes so delinquent; and in all cases where such half of any taxes, other than real estate, has not been paid on the 20th of December, the whole amount of taxes, other than on real estate for the current year so charged, shall be due and delinquent, and shall be collected in the manner and with the penalty provided in this Section."

When you ask by letter or postal card for the amount of your taxes, designate your property clearly. State in whose name, in what Township and Section, and Number of Lot. Send Stamp for Answer.

Send money by Certificate of Deposit, Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter or Express. All checks taken at sender's risk.

While every effort will be made to accommodate all parties paying taxes, taxpayers are urgently requested to call early and pay their taxes, and thus save themselves, as well as the Treasurer, a great deal of time and trouble, and prevent the disagreeable rush at the close of the season.

☞ **To insure a prompt answer, all inquiries made by letter regarding taxes should be forwarded prior to December 10th and June 10th.**

T. HARVEY SMITH, Treasurer of Stark County, Ohio.

Treasurer's Office, Canton, Stark County, Ohio, October 1st, 1898.

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